

Rabin opens new settlement

BETHLEHEM, Occupied West Bank (AP) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin Monday inaugurated a military-run settlement in the Jordan Valley called Rotem and visited the Euzon bloc civilian settlements south of occupied Jerusalem. The inauguration of the new settlement followed the demolition by the occupation authorities of 30 houses belonging to Arab farmers in the Jordan Valley. Defending the demolition process, the Israeli authorities said it was carried out for "security reasons." Later, Mr. Rabin visited the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem and also met Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij. Mr. Rabin said the Israeli occupation authorities will "improve conditions" in the West Bank city and "make it safer for Christmas pilgrims." Mr. Freij said he gave Mr. Rabin a list of 13 requests and the minister promised to reply within a week to all points raised in their 45-minute discussion. Mr. Rabin's visit to Bethlehem was part of his first visit to the West Bank since taking office in September.

Jordan Times

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3 Israelis wounded in attacks

TEL AVIV (AP) — Three Israeli soldiers were wounded in two separate attacks in South Lebanon, the military command said Monday. On Sunday night, light arms fire was directed at Israeli soldiers in the town of Jibchit, wounding two of the troops. Another soldier was wounded when an Israeli convoy was attacked Monday by rocket-propelled grenades and light arms fire in the village of Ghaziye, four kilometres south of the port city of Sidon, the command said. The attacks came as diplomatic efforts by the United States and United Nations were underway to bring about the renewal of Israeli-Lebanese talks on "security arrangements" that will enable the pullout of Israeli troops from the area. Lebanon suspended the talks Saturday to protest the arrest of four Muslim Shi'ite leaders, Israel contends were responsible for the growing attacks on Israeli troops.

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Arar reshuffles ministry posts

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar has decided to introduce the following transfers within the Ministry of Interior. Under the decision, which will be put into effect as of Nov. 17, Mohammad Ahmad Al Adwan, the current director of public affairs, will be appointed assistant director of the Follow Up and Inspection Department at the ministry in succession to Tala't Al Nawaiseh who will take up his new post as director of Interior Minister's office, and director of public safety affairs. Ahmad Khleif Habashneh was appointed assistant governor of Karak, while Isam Rashad Al Khatib was transferred from Amman Governorate to the ministry where he will hold the post of assistant district governor. Baker Hamzeh is also transferred from the ministry to Zarqa Governorate where he will hold the post of assistant district governor, while Mazen Abdullah Al Orian was appointed sub district governor of South Shomsh.

Israelis dismantle Jerusalem bomb

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli police said they had dismantled a bomb, a pipe filled with explosives hidden in a plastic bag, found Monday at a bus stop in Jerusalem's French Hill neighbourhood.

Franjeh in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Former Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh arrived in Damascus Monday for talks with President Hafiz Al Assad and other Syrian leaders, the official Syrian News Agency (SANA) said. The agency quoted Mr. Franjeh, a long-time ally of Syria, as saying the talks would involve current developments in Lebanon, but he did not elaborate. He was accompanied by his son Robert. SANA also said Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a met Lebanese Communist Party leader George Hawi Monday, but gave no details of the meeting.

5 die as protests continue in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Five blacks died and one was injured Monday as unrest which has claimed more than 160 lives since February flared again in black South African townships. Police said three men, a woman, and a child burned to death when a petrol bomb was tossed at their home in Daveyton township east of Johannesburg. The sixth victim was hit by rubber bullets when police opened fire to quell rioters in Tokosa, south of here, after being pelted with stones, a police spokesman said.

British miners clash with police

LONDON (R) — Striking miners hurled petrol bombs at police Monday in some of the worst violence of the eight-month-old strike in Britain's state-run coal industry. But a drift back to work in the coalfields gathered pace following the collapse of peace talks two weeks ago and an offer of large Christmas bonuses for men returning before next Monday.

Khalaf, Kaddoumi arrive for decisive talks on PNC

By Lamis K. Andoni and Hamadeh Fara'neh

AMMAN — Two top leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) and Farouk Kaddoumi, arrived in Amman Monday to finalise preparations for holding the 17th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, here on Nov. 22. Their arrival here coincided with a rejection by PNC Speaker Khaled Al Fahoum of a memorandum by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to convene the council in Amman on that date.

The two Fateh leaders, whose visit is believed to be significant since Mr. Khalaf has not visited Jordan for the past 14 years and has not participated in any of the rounds of the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian talks on a common strategy in Middle East peace efforts, will discuss with top Jordanian officials final preparations for holding the PNC on schedule, sources told the Jordan Times.

It was not immediately clear whether the two Palestinian leaders will meet with His Majesty King Hussein. But the final decision on whether the PNC will be held here will depend on the outcome of their talks here, the sources said. Mr. Khalaf and Mr. Kaddoumi are also scheduled to

Damascus, Mr. Fahoum said he would still ignore the new call, according to the sources.

The difference between an extraordinary session and an ordinary session is that the former will not take binding decisions; rather, it will point directions on future PLO policy.

The sources said that Mr. Arafat collected the 104 signatures from PNC members of Fateh, the Iraq-backed Arab Liberation Front and various other Palestinian organisations. Only one of the 62 PNC members residing in Jordan signed the petition, the sources said.

Out of the 62 members here, 37 have signed a petition demanding the postponement of the PNC. There were only 26 signatories to this letter on Sunday. A committee of several members was formed to follow up on the demands. The remaining number of the 62 is believed to be firm supporters of Mr. Arafat's policies.

Until last night, there was no sign that Fateh would heed the call of the 37 signatories to the letter demanding the postponement of the PNC. But Palestinian sources said Fateh was still trying to bring at least one neutral PLO group, namely the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), to join in the PNC. The DFLP is one of the factions in the "democratic alliance" which also groups the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Palestine Struggle Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

According to DFLP sources in Amman the Fateh leadership has offered to postpone the PNC by a week if the "democratic alliance" would join in. But this could not be confirmed by Fateh officials who insist that the PNC will be held on Nov. 22 as planned.

A statement issued Monday by the office of Mr. Arafat in Amman, and carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said "the leadership of the PLO insists on holding the PNC in Amman on Nov. 22," but gave no further details.

If Speaker Fahoum continued to reject calls for convening the PNC, Mr. Arafat is empowered to convene the 14-member PLO Executive Committee which in turn can call for the council session. In the event that Mr. Arafat cannot muster enough members for the committee to meet, the PNC can still be called to session by a quarter of its members. One hundred and four were more than what he needed for this purpose.

Sunday's initiative by the 26 PNC members living here got initial positive response from the PFLP, but although it was reportedly welcome by Fateh, it has got nowhere.

Fateh officials here believe they could muster 260 PNC members, eight more than the required 252 (two thirds of the 379 living members of the PNC — five are dead), but other Palestinian sources say these (the 260) include 30 members from the DFLP, which, Fateh is still hoping will eventually join in the Amman meeting when it convenes.

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Morocco withdraws from OAU

ADDIS ABABA (Agencies) — Morocco formally withdrew from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Monday over the seating of representatives of a rebel group fighting for independence of Moroccan-controlled Western Sahara.

Zaire also suspended its membership in the pan-African body as threatened by President Mobutu Sese Seko. The Zaire representative said the seating of the Polisario Front violated the OAU's charter.

Morocco's representative, Ahmad Guedira, read to the opening session of the 20th OAU summit meeting a message from King Hassan II which said: "Here, and this I deplore, comes the hour for us to depart. For Morocco, it is imperative for us not to become an accomplice to an irreversible force of illegality."

The statement added: "All things being what they are, and while we wait for wiser days, we shall bid you farewell. But we are Africans in Morocco and Africans we shall stay. All we Moroccans shall be at the service of Africa."

Mr. Guedira told the OAU delegates that his country "attaches great importance to ethics and legality" and that "this goes far beyond Western Sahara."

Morocco greatly regretted its withdrawal from the OAU, which it helped found in 1963, he said, adding: "We can only wish you farewell with your new partner."

The session was formally opened by Ethiopian leader and outgoing OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Earlier, as Morocco waited its turn to speak, Mr. Mengistu said the OAU should not become a platform for disputes alone but should be an institution for collective action.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere became the new chairman by acclamation after a glowing tribute from Burundi's president, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

Among the first speakers was United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who recently visited parts of Ethiopia stricken by drought.

He made a special appeal for an international fund to help Africa combat drought and praised the international community for its assistance to Ethiopia.

Polisario confident of entry to OAU, page 2

S. Lebanon comes to standstill in massive anti-Israeli strike...

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Almost all of the Israeli-occupied southern third of Lebanon came to a standstill Monday as the region responded to an anti-Israeli strike called by the Shi'ite movement Amal to protest against Israeli occupation measures and in particular the arrest of four Shi'ite leaders.

The strike followed Israel's refusal to free the four senior Amal officials arrested in South Lebanon on Thursday as Lebanese and Israeli officers began military talks on an Israeli pullout from the south.

Lebanon says it has suspended the talks until the four men are freed.

Work came to a standstill in all major cities and villages in the Israeli-occupied southern third of Lebanon as of 8 a.m. (0600 GMT) Sunday.

Schools, shops, banks and all other businesses were closed in protest.

Reporters in South Lebanon said an Israeli army convoy of two armoured personnel carriers and three jeeps drove into a crowd of several thousand demonstrators in Haret Saïda.

The crowd was chanting "Allah Akbar," and anti-Israeli slogans. Some Israeli soldiers fired their automatic rifles over the heads of demonstrators as other soldiers

removed burning car tyres from the road to allow the convoy the pass, the reporters said. The reporters added that all shops in the inland market town of Nabatiyeh were closed. They also said that businesses in several mostly Christian villages in the south were shut down to protest the arrests.

In Sidon, South Lebanon's major city, residents said the strike was total and inhabitants of the city's Shi'ite quarter threw up barricades of blazing tires. The barricades were removed by Israeli troops who established a strong presence in the city, residents added.

Radio and police reports said similar barricades were erected in Tyre, the region's second city. Villages throughout the south were also shut down by the strike, they added.

Police said Israeli troops and militiamen of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia increased patrols and roadblocks throughout the region to prevent resistance attacks.

Sidon residents and Amal sources denied Israel's charge that one of the four detained men, Mahmoud Faqih, was Amal's military operations' chief in the south and had been hunted by the Israelis for a year.

The sources said Mr. Faqih was southern political chief for the politico-military organisation, whose full name is "The Movement of the Deprived." Another arrested man, Milhem Qansou, was also a member of the national politburo and spokesman in the south, they said.

Both Amal men had worked openly until withdrawal talks began last week, residents and police said. The others, Mohammad Saleh and Hussein Abdou, were members of the southern politburo, they added.

Sidon sources also denied Israel's statement that the four men were under house arrest. They were believed to be at one of three Israeli interrogation centres in the South Nabatiyeh, Marr Elias or Tyre, they said.

Most of the hundreds of southerners seized by Israel during its 29-month occupation have passed through these centres before imprisonment without trial at Ansur detention camp. More than 1,000 southerners are now held at Ansur, according to the International Red Cross office in Beirut.

In an interview shortly before his detention, Mr. Faqih said Amal had lost about 50 dead and 675 detained in resistance against the Israeli occupation.

... as U.S., U.N. launch efforts to revive withdrawal talks

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Diplomatic efforts by the United States and United Nations were underway Monday in an attempt to restart the suspended talks between Lebanon and Israel on troop withdrawals.

The activity appeared to be directed at finding a face-saving compromise to restart the talks that Lebanon suspended after Israel arrested four Shi'ite Muslim militiamen.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy spoke with Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Tel Aviv and then flew to Beirut to meet Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Premier Rashid Karami.

"We had a full review with the minister about the (withdrawal) talks," Mr. Murphy said. "We hope that they'll start up again soon."

Officials of the United Nations,

which hosted the opening of the talks in the Lebanese border town of Naqoura last Thursday, also were holding contacts with the two governments. U.N. envoy Jhan Claude Amine was meeting with Lebanese officials in Beirut.

Lebanon has said it would not return to the talks until the four members of the Shi'ite militia Amal were released. A senior Israeli official told reporters after a cabinet meeting Sunday that Israel would not free the captives just to meet Lebanon's demand.

The daily Haaretz newspaper reported Israeli authorities might speed up the investigation of regional Amal commander Mahmoud Fakhri and his associates and then expel him across Israeli lines to Beirut in order to expedite renewal of the talks.

At the same time, Israel was hoping to obtain assurances from Amal to scale down their attacks

on Israeli forces in South Lebanon, said a military officer. A Defence Ministry statement offered a truce with Amal, saying that if the militia declared its intention to cease its attacks, "Israel will behave in a similar fashion."

Negotiations between Israeli and Lebanese army officers were aimed at providing arrangements to secure Israel's northern border, clearing the way for an evacuation of the army that has occupied the southern third of Lebanon since June 1982.

Monday's meeting at Naqoura headquarters of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) did not take place. The two sides had agreed to meet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until the negotiations were complete.

An authorised Israeli government source said Monday that Israel had received no notification



MONUMENT UNVEILED: As part of this year's celebrations marking the birthday anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein a statue symbolising the Great Arab Revolt was unveiled in front of the Parliament House Monday. King Hussein, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, unveiled the monument in a ceremony attended by Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, cabinet members, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh and a number of senior army and civil officials and a large gathering of citizens (Petra photo)

U.N. report castigates Israel's violations of Palestinian rights

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israel continues to disregard the Geneva Convention on civilian rights in occupied territories and respect for these rights has deteriorated, a United Nations panel said Monday.

"The hundreds of thousands who are outside the occupied territories are still denied the right to return while their property is being taken over for the establishment of Israeli settlements," its report said.

"Indeed, within Israel itself, movements have arisen and gained ground against this situation."

The panel, comprising government representatives from Sri Lanka, Senegal and Yugoslavia, urged the international community to take measures to halt abuses.

The panel, a special committee of the General Assembly, said its members had been barred from visiting the occupied lands, so they had taken evidence in Amman and Damascus from people with first-hand knowledge of Arab lands occupied by Israel.

The Israeli government's policy continued to be "based on the concept that the territories... constitute part of the state of Israel and that, therefore, measures... such as the establishment of set-

tlements did not constitute... annexation," the report said.

Annexation was a violation of Israel's obligations under the 4th Geneva Convention, it added.

Referring to the "lawless behaviour" of Israeli settlers, the panel said that no serious measures had been taken to halt their acts against Arab civilians.

According to the report, there was a pattern of censorship of newspapers, books and other forms of expression. It cited the case of Fathi Ghabin, an artist in the Gaza Strip, said to have been jailed for six months and fined last May for incitement.

"In his painting, he used the four colours of the Palestinian flag," the group said. "The sole aim of such restrictions is to stifle any attempt at Palestinian patriotic expression," the report added.

The panel said it detected an increase over previous years in the number of allegations of ill-treatment of detainees and charged that the Geneva Convention was not being observed in this respect.

"The special committee draws the conclusion that the situation in the occupied territories suffers from continuing deterioration in the level of respect for the human

rights of the civilian population," the report said.

Meanwhile, Palestinian refugees living in the West Bank have described Israel's new government as being just as repressive as the last one and accused the military of harassment and torture.

The Committee to Defend the Palestinian Camps joined left-wing Israeli groups at a news conference in Jerusalem Monday to say that government plans to improve the economy of the West Bank neglected the essence of the problem, which was political.

"Neither the Israeli repressive policy nor American financial seduction can provide the required solution. Its settlement cannot be provided in isolation from a comprehensive settlement which fulfils the national rights of the Palestinian people," a joint statement said.

Several residents of the Dheishah refugee camp near Bethlehem said they had been detained and beaten by Israeli security forces in the past month.

An eight-year-old boy, Maher Ibrahim Al Ksas, said he had been held for eight hours and put into a vat of dirty water.

Jordan, Greece condemn settlements, canal project

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Greece have condemned the Israeli policy of building settlements in the occupied Arab territories and the Jewish state's plan to build a canal linking the Mediterranean and Dead seas.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said a joint communiqué issued Sunday at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu condemned the Israeli measures as violations of United Nations resolutions and principles of international law.

The talks Mr. Papandreu had with His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat and other Jordanian officials concentrated on the tense situation in the Middle East, the spokesman was quoted as saying.

The joint communiqué was issued simultaneously in Athens and Amman at the end of Mr. Papandreu's visit, which was part of a tour of the Middle East aimed at strengthening Greek relations with the Arab World on the one hand and Greek-Jordanian ties on the other.

Bombs hit British embassy, El Al office in Vienna

VIENNA (AP) — Small bombs exploded Monday inside the British consulate and outside the office of Israel's El Al airlines, causing minor damage and no injuries, police reported.

A spokesman for the British embassy said "a small explosive device" detonated just inside the front door of the consulate, which is next door to the embassy in Vienna's diplomatic district.

"No one was seen to leave the package, and there was no message," said the official, who asked not to be named. "Damage was very superficial."

Police said the second charge went off on the sidewalk in front of the El Al office. It was said to have caused little damage.

Both explosive devices were hidden in plastic shopping bags of a Vienna department store, police said, suggesting there was a connection between the two explosions. There were no immediate indications who was responsible.

An El Al office employee said by telephone that "nothing happened in our office which continues to be open and operate normally."

She said the office was fully staffed when the explosion occurred outside a few minutes after 12 p.m. (1100 GMT). "We heard it but otherwise we don't know what exactly happened because we were not involved," said the woman who did not want to identify herself.

Egyptian envoy may visit Israel

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian envoy is expected to visit Israel soon with Cairo's views on a proposed meeting between President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, sources close to the government said Monday.

Mr. Peres, who took office in the summer, has been pressing for a meeting with Mr. Mubarak to help improve ties between the two countries, which signed a treaty in 1979. He said Sunday such a meeting could be held on their joint border.

There was no immediate official confirmation that an envoy would visit Israel, and the Israeli embassy in Cairo referred questions to a newspaper interview given by Mr. Mubarak last month.

Mr. Mubarak, quoted by the Kuwaiti daily Al Siyassa, said such a meeting was possible only if Israel took practical steps to resolve differences over key issues.

Egyptian officials said these included a border dispute over Taba, a small area on the Red Sea occupied by Israel and claimed by Egypt, an Israeli pledge to withdraw from Lebanon and progress towards settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Western diplomats in Cairo link the prospect of a meeting with Sunday's talks between Mr. Mubarak and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who has also visited Israel on his Middle East tour.

The diplomats said Egypt was determined that any meeting between Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres should yield positive results.

INSIDE

- Iran seeks to improve leadership's image, page 2
- King, Queen inaugurate new school, page 3
- How close to being leaderless? by Rami G. Khouri, page 4
- Central American tribal customs may increase sterility, page 5
- West Indies set new record in cricket, page 6
- Philippines premier urges new approach to world debt crisis, page 7
- U.S. airborne troops arrive in Honduras, page 8

Polisario says OAU summit entry secure

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — Buoyed by support from Nigeria, leaders of insurgents fighting Morocco for the Western Sahara claimed Monday they had finally won entry as the 51st member of the divided Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Mouled Said, ambassador of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) to Ethiopia, said, "Thirty African nations have recognised us now. We definitely will be seated."

The 20th summit of the OAU was scheduled to open at 4 p.m. local time (1300 GMT) at Addis Ababa's Africa Hall, where the body was founded in 1963 during the early days of black Africa's struggle for independence from European colonial powers.

Morocco's King Hassan II has threatened to withdraw his country from the OAU if the SADR is seated. Moderate, mainly French-speaking African nations have backed Morocco in the past, and last year the SADR was persuaded at the last minute to step aside to prevent a boycott that would have left the pan-African body without a quorum of at least 34 countries.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Elijah Mwangi, whose president, Daniel Arap Moi, was the last OAU chairman, predicted no more than 10 countries would boycott the summit once the SADR took its seat.

"For us the OAU is supreme," he said before the opening. "We do not want the Moroccan's walk-out."

Mr. Said declared Monday: "I don't even believe Morocco will withdraw now." But the Moroccan monarch has made it clear his government would not take

part in any meeting attended by the SADR, which would amount to tacit recognition of the insurgents.

This year Morocco appears to be in a stronger military position against the SADR's guerrillas, called the Polisario Front. Libya, once a principal backer of Polisario, signed a treaty of union with Morocco on Aug. 13 and dropped its support of the guerrillas.

But some moderate African states have complained that Morocco has failed to hold a promised independence referendum on the phosphate-rich desert territory of 80,000 people, formerly a Spanish colony.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Ibrahim A. Gambari announced Sunday evening that his country, Africa's most populous, was recognising the SADR.

"For the past few years, we have all watched helplessly as our continental organisation, the OAU, has been paralysed over the seemingly intractable problem of Western Sahara," Mr. Gambari said.

Even if the seating of the SADR did not provoke a boycott sufficient to deny the OAU a quorum of 34 states, it would certainly have far-reaching consequences for the organisation.

Already Zaire has threatened to suspend its OAU membership if the SADR is seated, and President Mobutu Sese Seko was likely to

revive his plan for a union of black African states, excluding Arab nations.

The seating of the SADR also raised the question of whether other guerrilla movements operating on the continent would similarly demand OAU membership.

If the summit opens as scheduled, many delegates were talking about electing Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere as the body's next chairman. Mr. Nyerere, who has never held the post, is considered an elder statesman on the continent. He has led his East African nation since independence from Britain in 1961.

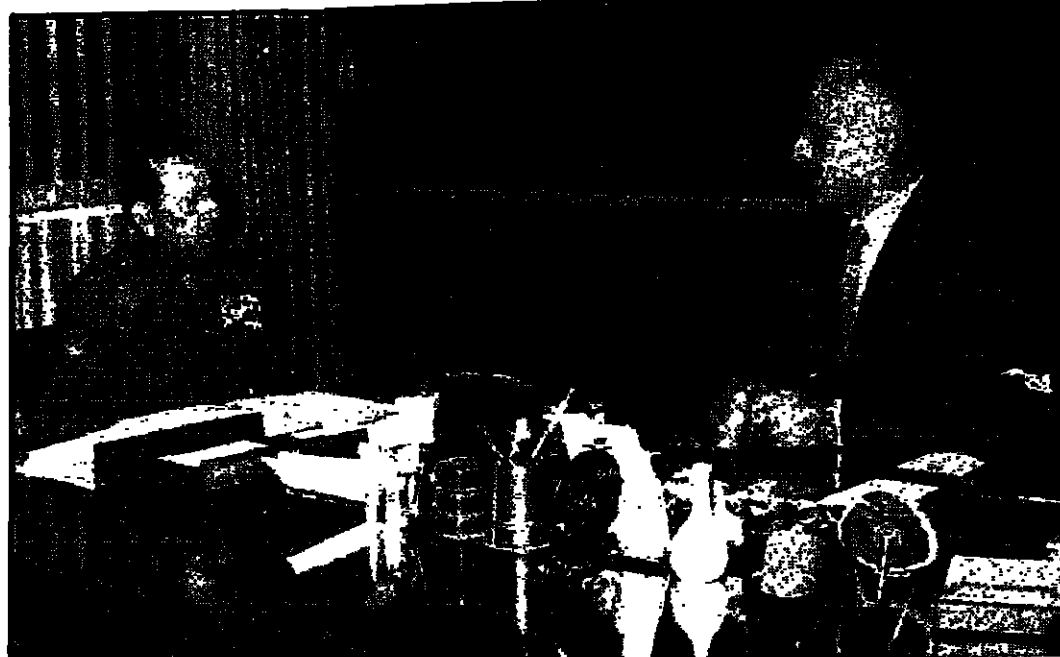
The Tanzanian leader played a key role in marathon negotiations just before the June 1983 OAU summit that allowed it to convene. The SADR was then persuaded to drop its insistence on being seated, in the interests of African unity.

If Mr. Nyerere is selected as chairman, he would replace Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader who has held the position since the 1983 summit was held in Addis Ababa, site of the OAU headquarters.

Western Sahara was split up and ceded in 1975 to the former French possessions of Mauritania and Morocco by Spain, the former colonial ruler.

Mauritania, weakened by the expense of maintaining control, relinquished its hold over the southern half four years later. Morocco stepped in with troops to fill the void and combined the sector with its northern portion.

Afterward, the Polisario Front escalated its war against Moroccan occupation forces. But in recent months the desert conflict has appeared stalemated.



VISIT TO H.Q.: His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Monday called at the Armed Forces General Command Headquarters where he discussed with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker some issues pertaining to the Armed Forces (Petra photo)

Kuwaiti crown prince in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah arrived here Monday for a two-day official visit and talks on the four-year-old Iraq-Iran war, the official Iraqi News Agency said.

The agency quoted Sheikh Saad as saying his visit was in line with efforts by regional leaders "to discuss coordinating their positions towards the present and future of the region."

He said his talks would also centre on efforts to hold an Arab summit conference as well as on bilateral relations.

"The talks will also cover efforts by the Gulf Cooperation Council to find a solution for the Iraq-Iran war in its conference scheduled to be held in Kuwait on Nov. 27," the Kuwaiti crown prince said.

The crown prince said Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Sheikh Saad, who was received by Iraq's Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) Izzat Ibrahim, was accompanied by a high-level delegation including Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmed Al Sabah and other cabinet ministers and officials.

Officials in Kuwait said the two sides would also discuss ways of expanding economic cooperation, joint electricity projects, a railway link and proposals to supply fresh water to Kuwait from the Shatt Al Arab waterway, now a frontline in the Gulf war.

Diplomatic sources in Kuwait said they also expected the talks to cover demarcation of the Kuwait-Iraq border.

Total financial support to Iraq from the Gulf Cooperation Council since the Gulf war erupted in September 1980 has exceeded \$43 billion, according to diplomats here. \$8 billion of this was provided this year, they added.

Jordan takes part in Arab transit meeting

AMMAN (PETRA) — Jordan is taking part in the meetings of a technical committee supervising the implementation of a pan-Arab agreement on organising transit in the Arab World.

The meetings, to last four days in Tunis will discuss fixing freight rates and establishing a joint social security corporation, among other topics.

Also on the agenda is Syria's closure of its borders with Iraq and obstacles impeding the transportation of agricultural products among Arab states.

Director of Land Transport at the Ministry of Transport Ya'qoub Haddad, left Amman Monday to take part in the meetings.

Lanka and Pakistan, the spokesmen said.

The two frigates, the Niedersachsen and the Luebeck, together with a fleet auxiliary and command vessel, the Gluecksburg, will leave later this week for Sudan and Egypt.

German ships call at Jeddah

JEDDAH (R) — Three ships from the West German Navy arrived at the port of Jeddah Monday for a three-day visit, an embassy spokesman said.

The convoy is returning from a training excursion which took it to Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Sri

Lebanon's premier hotel is an oasis of peace

BEIRUT — Not even radio newscasters are allowed to dilute the illusion of peace pervading Lebanon's premier hotel, a fortress-like building beside devastated slums and militia checkpoints.

With its back to a city plagued by almost daily bombings, kidnappings and gunfire, west Beirut's Summerland Hotel looks onto a sea ruffled only by speedboats and the pink and yellow sails of windsurfers.

Radios are banned because Beirut's many parties stations "sometimes carry news which is full of rumours that might excite guests who are here to enjoy themselves," General Manager Khalil Saab told Reuters.

For the mainly-Muslim well-heeled west Beirut social set, Summerland is not only synonymous with unabashed respite, but also a symbol of dogged determination to enjoy life whatever suffering the country's political turmoil may have caused.

Forced to close after Israel's 1982 invasion and hit by 365 shells, mostly from Israeli gun-

boats, during the siege of Beirut that followed, the hotel has always been in the red, Mr. Saab says.

Conceived before the outbreak of civil war in 1975-76 and opened in 1983, Summerland has never had more than 30 per cent occupancy because of continued fighting.

Since Beirut people stay close to home for fear of harassment from sectarian militia checkpoints on country roads, much of west Beirut's weekend relaxation takes place at the hotel.

On Saturdays, the Mecano Disco buzzes till four a.m. and hundreds of sun-worshippers sport designer swimwear around four pools. The glitter at a fashion show in the mirror-covered ballroom comes as much from the audience as from the catwalk.

"It's a contact place. If you stay in the hotel for a week in the summer you'll meet all the people you want to see in Beirut," Mr. Saab says. "They are all members or guests."

But on weekdays, this complex of restaurants, bars and luxury shops falls silent as Beirut goes back to work and the foreign tourists the owners have always

hoped for continue to stay away, unconvinced that peace has come to Lebanon.

Heavily subsidised by its private owners, the hotel lost 1.5 million Lebanese pounds (\$200,000) per month in the first half of 1984. Even this summer, with no major battles in Beirut, only 15 per cent of the rooms were filled.

"Since we opened we haven't had peace, though we always felt war was coming to an end," Mr. Saab says.

During their 1982 invasion, the Israelis fired rockets and shells at Summerland, believing it was harbouring Palestinian commandos, which the hotel denied. The damage cost 44 million pounds (\$6 million) to repair.

The hotel's reconstruction and its ability to operate throughout the siege has become a local legend.

With its own power generators, Summerland was able to provide other hotels with meat from its own large stocks.

The hotel was ready to reopen by New Year's Day 1983 with new additions including two pools, a pizzeria and a casino.

But its troubles were not over.

Singapore, Oman seek strong U.S. presence in Indian Ocean

MUSCAT (R) — Singapore and Oman favour a strong American presence in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea to balance that of the Soviet Union, Singapore's Foreign Minister said here Monday.

The minister, Suppiah Dhanabalan, told a joint news conference with Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Youssef Al Alawi: "The best way of ensuring our security is to encourage a strong and credible presence of the United States to counter the Soviet Union — that is the view of Singapore and I would say my colleague agrees."

He said Singapore and Oman would prefer an area free of all superpower military influence but were aware that this was unrealistic.

Oman has repeatedly called for a demilitarised Indian Ocean. At the same time it has an agreement with the United States to let Ame-

rican forces use Omani facilities in an emergency.

Mr. Alawi told the news conference he thought it unlikely a summit conference of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Kuwait later this month would make an initiative to end the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

"But various aspects of the issue will be discussed. I believe the emphasis will be on the (mediatory) role of the Islamic Conference Organisation," he added.

Kuwaiti Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah was quoted last weekend as saying the summit would try to find a formula for halting the four-year-old Gulf conflict.

Mr. Dhanabalan leaves Muscat Tuesday after a two-day visit during which he discussed trade, Kampuchea, the Gulf war, the Arab-Israeli conflict and Soviet military activity in Asia.

Soviet premier to visit Turkey in December

ANKARA (R) — Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov will pay an official visit to Turkey beginning on Dec. 24, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said Monday.

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Mr. Tikhonov will discuss bilateral issues — mainly economic relations — and regional and international problems, officials added.

The visit comes at a time of increasingly warm relations between the two countries. The last time Turkey received such a high-

ranking Soviet official was when Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin came in 1975, the Anatolian agency said.

Mr. Ozal and Foreign Minister Yalvar Haliloglu were among seven ministers who attended last week's reception at the Soviet embassy to mark the anniversary of the 1917 October Revolution, which diplomats said was an unusually strong representation.

Turkey recently signed a contract with the Soviet Union to buy up to five billion cubic metres of natural gas annually.

Iran to clean up leadership's image

By Trevor Wood
Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran's ruling clergy have launched a campaign against corruption within officialdom in an attempt to improve the public image of their leadership.

Seventeen people, including five ministry officials, are on trial for corruption and many others have been charged or are under investigation.

Those on trial are five officials from the Heavy Industries Ministry and 12 private businessmen alleged to have given them bribes.

The widely-publicised trial has been accompanied by an official campaign launched by Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi against alleged corruption in the government.

The Supreme Judicial Council three days ago set aside special courts to deal with bribery, embezzlement and fraud and asked the Majlis (parliament) to increase penalties.

Diplomats in Tehran said it all pointed to concern by the authorities over public dissatisfaction fuelled by economic problems

brought about by the four-year-old war with Iraq.

"When a woman has to start queuing for milk at 4 a.m. or go without, she does not have much patience left for abrupt, courteous and unhelpful officials," one diplomat said.

"They are even more incensed when they hear on the grapevine of bribery going on among the new bureaucracy that took over after the revolution," he added.

It is generally accepted that bribery still dominates many aspects of business life in Iran despite the revolution.

Although sums involved are not on the scale of those under the deposed Shah, the web extends right down to people seeking licences to set up small private businesses, diplomats say.

Launching his anti-corruption drive, Mr. Mousavi said recently that lack of attention to even the smallest violation by an official would raise questions inside and outside Iran about the "fundamental groundwork of the Islamic government."

Since then, three finance officials in the Tehran administration have been charged with em-

bezzlement, 22 customs officials around the country have been put under investigation and several senior officials of the state wheat organisation have been arrested on charges ranging from embezzlement to channelling flour illegally, according to Iranian newspapers.

The government was roundly attacked in the Majlis a few months ago for nepotism, inefficient officials whose main qualification was a devotion to Islam.

Soon afterwards, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary and spiritual leader, made a major speech calling for more open government.

Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, regarded by many as Khomeini's heir-apparent, added: "Why should there be such cumbersome regulations six years after the revolution, when the government can eliminate it with a revolutionary decision?"

"Important jobs should be entrusted to qualified people who know their job. Saying midnight prayer — despite its importance and value — is not sufficient," Mr. Montazeri declared.

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* An exhibition of engineering books at Yarmouk University in cooperation with the British Council (until Nov. 18).

LECTURE

* Dr. Suzanne Khatib will talk on the results of the Khirbat Iskander excavations at 6:30 p.m. at the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
British Council 44203
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.M.C.A. 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51740.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists. Mustajirah, Jabal Luewibich. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Tel. 30128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. 9 Al-Salam St. Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luewibich, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.
Assiout Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 717151.
Assiout International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

06:38 Fajr
06:53 Sunrise
07:00 Dhuhr
16:17 Asr
16:37 Maghreb
18:01 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:50 Cairo (MS)
07:00 Amman (RJ)
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DEPARTURES

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MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

* Khawass
* Sonogy
* El Aris
* Uly Sna
* Heron Kosta
* Ibn Shuhail
* Nagano Maru
* Asahi
* Al Qamar Saudi II
* Abouby
* Kragi Jevac
* Tatta
* Merzario Persia

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MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in JLD

Belgian franc 66.1/ 66.5
Dutch guilder 118.9/ 119.6
Egyptian pound 313.3/ 317.3
French franc 43.6/ 43.9
Iraqi dinar 21.3/ 21.7
Japanese yen (for 100) 164.1/ 165
Kuwaiti dinar 1320/ 1323
Lebanese lira 50.8/ 52.6
Omani rial 1138.3/ 1148.3
Qatari riyal 108.8/ 109.3
Saudi riyal 111.5/ 112.3
Swedish crown 46.6/ 46.9
Swiss franc 162.8/ 163.8
Syrian lira 42.3/ 43.4
U.A.E. dirham 107.9/ 108.5
U.S. dollar 498.1/ 501.1
U.S. dollar 396/ 398
W. German mark 133.8/ 134.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 10/15
Aqaba 15/26
Dead Sea 15/26
Deserts 15/26
Jordan Valley 16/28

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 17, Aqaba 26, Humidity readings: Amman 90 per cent, Aqaba 48 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 775121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 29141
Traffic police 26590-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 77125-8

King condolences Zu'eiter, Mifleh families

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has delegated Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh to convey His Majesty's condolences to Mr. Akram Zu'eiter, on the death of his sister. On Sunday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, deputising for King Hussein, visited the Riyad Al Mifleh house and extended condolences to him on the death of Mr. Mifleh's wife.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New stamps to mark King's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday which falls on Wednesday, the Ministry of Communications has issued a special stamp in three categories, 40, 50, and 125 fils. Speaking about the new issue of the stamp, Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said the new stamp, which represents the Jordanian universities, was issued to mark this occasion and to reflect King Hussein's keen interest in higher education in Jordan.

Egyptian trade team due Nov. 23.

AMMAN (Petra) — An Egyptian trade mission is due here on Nov. 23 on a several day visit to Jordan. The 39-member mission represents public and private sector corporations, various industrial companies as well as development centres. During their stay in Jordan the trade delegation members will discuss ways of strengthening cooperation between the private and public sectors in the two countries.

Bureau submits administration memo

AMMAN (Petra) — The Audit Bureau has submitted a memo to the Royal Committee for Administrative Development on ways of overcoming obstacles impeding the implementation of administrative work in the civil service system. The bureau's head, Dr. Hashim Al Dabbas, said that the memo recommends the necessity of limiting systems which deal with the same subject. He pointed out that at present there are 44 systems, in addition to several related amendments, which deal with personnel affairs.

Family planning workshop starts today

AMMAN (Petra) — A workshop for doctors working in the field of family planning opens Tuesday with the aim of improving the efficiency of family planning programmes. Taking part in the workshop are 23 doctors from the Ministry of Health, the Jordanian Medical Association, the Royal Medical Services, the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

Community centre holds festival to mark Hussein's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — To celebrate the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, which falls on Wednesday, Minister of Labour and Social Development Tayseer Abdul Jabbar will patronise a special festival to be held Tuesday at the local community development centre in Hamdan.

The three-day festival is org-

anised by the centre in cooperation with educational institutions and sport clubs in Al Naser area. The festival will include graduation ceremonies for vocational courses in crafts at the centre and the opening of a handicrafts exhibition. Celebrations for children, an exhibition of books and educational techniques will also be included in the festival.

Foot-tapping bluegrass music comes to town

AMMAN (J.T.) — American bluegrass music comes to Amman this week with the arrival of "The Bluegrass Cardinals," who will be presenting their unique variation of traditional American country music during three concerts at the Haya Arts Centre. The concerts have been organised by the United States Information Service (USIS) in Amman in cooperation with the Haya Arts Centre.

The Bluegrass Cardinals' musical format has firm roots in the traditional and captivating bluegrass mould initiated by bluegrass pioneers Bill Monroe, Lester Flatt and Earl Scruggs back in 1945. However, the Cardinals have developed fresh vocal arrangements and a wealth of original song material which have defined the group's own sound and style of bluegrass music. "What impresses me most about this music," writes music critic Alanna Nash, "is the sense of integrity they bring to their music... and their instrumental interplay is more imaginative than most bluegrass groups care to bother with."

The Cardinals have been acclaimed as one of America's pre-eminent country music bands specialising in bluegrass, which is a unique variation of traditional American country music. The fiddle, banjo, mandolin and guitar provide the musical accompaniment. The songs are inspired by American mountain ballads that are rhythmically simple and deal with everyday events and emotions. This is music that the whole family can enjoy and appreciate.

Members of The Bluegrass Cardinals are: Don Parmley, who sings baritone and plays banjo; Larry Stephenson, who plays mandolin acoustic guitar and sings tenor; David Parmley, who sings lead and plays the rhythm guitar; Mike Hartgrove, who plays fiddle and sings background harmonies; and Jack Leonard, who plays bass and sings tenor.

The Bluegrass Cardinals will present three performances at the Haya Arts Centre on Thursday, Nov. 15 at 7:30 p.m. and Saturday, Nov. 17, at 4:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Tickets are available at the Haya Arts Centre and the American Cultural Centre, Jabal Amman, Third Circle. Price per tickets is JD 1 for the evening shows and 500 fils for the matinee.

HAND MADE CARPETS

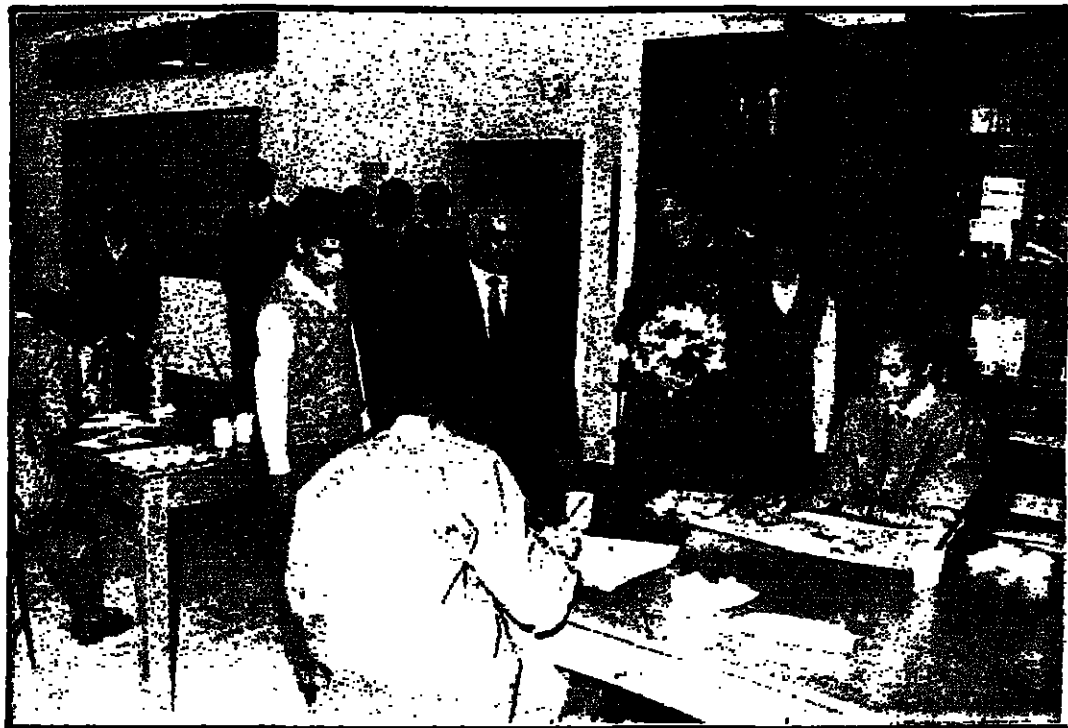
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Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor tour the International Baccalaureate School Monday and meet with students in the classrooms following an inauguration ceremony for the school (Petra photo)

Criminal Police arrest twin murderers

AMMAN (Petra) — Twin murderers aged 18 years and identified only as A.K. S.B. and Kh.K.S.B., who stabbed to death a 45-year-old Egyptian national named Mohammad Ahmad Ibrahim in Nayfeh Quarter in Hashimi Shamali area, were arrested Sunday by the Criminal Police. Director of Amman Police Brigadier Ghazi Jarrar said Monday.

Speaking about the incident, Brigadier Jarrar said that on Sept. 18, two unidentified persons stabbed to death the Egyptian national who was working as a guard at a workshop in Nayfeh Quarter at Al Hashimi Al Shamali area and following the stabbing the two persons escaped. Whilst making their getaway, they were confronted by a Jordanian citizen named Nawwaf Hassan Mutlaq whom they also stabbed with a knife, injuring him slightly. The two persons then had a quarrel with two other people, following which they disappeared.

Having established their descriptions from the people who were present at the scene of the crime, the criminal policemen continued their detections and investigations. One of the criminal policemen surveilled the suspects near Nagawa Circle in Al Hashimi Al Shamali on the outskirts of Amman. The policeman then followed the suspects to their house where he arrested them. The two brothers admitted to the charged crimes and are awaiting trial before the Supreme Criminal Court.

'Emergency committee' to ensure road, traffic safety

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijm has decided to set up a main committee for emergencies at the ministry to be in charge of supervision of the main operations room as well as coordination with operation rooms at the Public Security and Public Works departments in the various governorates and districts. The committee will be entrusted with taking urgent measures and arrangements to preserve roads and the safety of traffic as well as confronting any emergency which might arise during the winter in the various areas of the country. The operations will be conducted in cooperation with the sub-operation rooms in the governorates and districts.

The minister also decided to set up an operation room at the ministry to receive and transmit information to the concerned departments and to permanently coordinate with the concerned authorities at the Public Security and Civil Defence Departments. Mr. Nijm also instructed the public works directors in the various governorates and districts to set up similar emergency committees to coordinate on a permanent basis with the ministry's main operations room and also to provide the ministry with proposed emergency plans as soon as possible.

Hourani reviews trade affairs with Yugoslav, Indian envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani Monday discussed with the Yugoslav ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Todor Bojadgavski, trade relations between the two countries. Mr. Bojadgavski briefed Mr. Hourani on the outcome of the talks the Yugoslav delegation held with the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC), for concluding an agreement to purchase Jordanian phosphates.

Mr. Hourani reviewed with Indian ambassador to Jordan Pyare Lal Santoshi economic relations between the two countries and they agreed on holding a meeting for the Joint Jordanian Indian Committee at the end of November.

During the meeting, the two parties will review economic and commercial relations between the two countries with a view to strengthening and expanding them for their common interests.

HTPS generates more power

AMMAN (Petra) — The production of electrical power at the Hussein Thermal Power Station (HTPS) of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) during the past nine months reached 240870 MWH compared with 171997 MWH during the same period of the last year, which is an increase of 24.44 per cent, according to HTPS Manager Abdul Rahman Jsmal. The HTPS, which cost JD 61 million, is one of the largest such stations in the world.

FOR RENT

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Hassan, Sarvath tour school's sections, facilities

Hussein, Noor inaugurate Baccalaureate school

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Monday inaugurated the International Baccalaureate School in Hummar area, west of Amman. The inauguration of the school, which comes as part of Jordan's celebrations of King Hussein's birthday which falls on Nov. 14, was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Upon arrival at the school site, Their Majesties were received by Princess Sarvath, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the school, and members of the board of trustees, in addition to the school's headmaster and administration staff. The King and Queen were presented with two bouquets of flowers.

Accompanied by Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath, King Hussein and Queen Noor made an inspection tour of the various sections of the school. They also looked at the facilities offered by the

school and viewed the most advanced audio visual aids which help teachers to achieve the objectives of the curriculum and which enrich self education, in addition to developing student self-reliance. Their Majesties also looked at the special facilities available at this school which help students to develop physically, mentally, socially, and psychologically.

Following this, King Hussein and Queen Noor were briefed on the school's future projects and proposed expansion. They also visited the elementary section and

the kindergarten where they met with children and were briefed about the curricular and extra-curricular activities available to the pupils and the modern methods of education the school administration applies.

King Hussein and Queen Noor expressed their appreciation to the school administration and to the teaching staff for their efforts and praised the high standard of the school.

The International Baccalaureate School was established in 1981 to provide education for students of both sexes. Languages of instruction at the school are English and Arabic. The school includes a nursery, kindergarten, elementary, preparatory and secondary sections following the same curricula as the Ministry of Education. The school is attended by 564 students.

Work on JD 8 m cancer treatment centre to start soon, GUVS says

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A JD 8 million idea for a cancer treatment centre, the first of its kind in the Middle East, is about to see the light, director general of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) declared Monday.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Mohammad Rabie' said that work on the projected cancer centre is expected to start in early 1985 and added that the construction of the centre's infrastructure is expected to cost JD one million.

Mr. Rabie' said the GUVS executive council has adopted the project and a joint committee was formed to study the project thoroughly. He said the committee includes Health Minister Kamel Al Ajlouni and medical doctors from the University of Jordan who will study the technicalities of im-

plementing the badly-needed project. Chairman of GUVS, Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib, and Reverend Kostantin Karmash are also on the joint committee handling the administrative side of the project.

Mr. Rabie' said that JD 50,000 has already been allocated by GUVS while the proceeds of the next welfare lottery, expected to reach JD 100,000 will be allocated to start the centre's infrastructure. Mr. Rabie' said that University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali has offered a piece of land inside the university premises on which to build the centre.

A meeting Sunday at the GUVS headquarters, chaired by Dr. Khatib, discussed the necessity of establishing the cancer centre. He said that major developments in the treatment of cancer have occurred abroad and that it was vital to establish such a centre in Jordan.

Dr. Khatib said that a working team has been formed with the cooperation of doctors at the University of Jordan who carried out intensive research on the project expected to cost JD 8 million. "Early treatment of the disease helps in controlling it," said Dr. Khatib who urged Jordanians to support the project by buying welfare lottery tickets to raise enough funds to start the project.

Speaking at the meeting, Dr. Abdullah Abbadi from the University of Jordan, said that the number of cancer cases reaches 1,300 every year affecting different ages. He also said that what is available in the Kingdom was not enough for cancer victims. He said that medical institutions in Jordan lack the needed experts in this field of specialisation and that treatment with drugs represented a problem due to the frequent lack of availability of such drugs.

Sergio Mendes in Amman for concert spectacular

By Jean Claude Elias
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Yes, he is in Jordan. He has arrived with a band of eleven musicians and several tonnes of sound and light equipment which took the full load of a C-41 cargo plane. Sergio Mendes, the man who did the most to bring Samba and Bossa Nova to the world, is in Amman.

He started his musical career in the early sixties and, to the contrary to the many musicians who disappear from the music scene after a few years of success, has proven that he and his music are here to stay. Practically born with a keyboard in his hands, he started studying the piano at 7, Sergio Mendes understands music as a wide and boundless concept and rejects any attempt to put a label on his style. In an album released in March 1984, he explores a combination of pop, jazz, African and Brazilian sounds.

In spite of the many different styles he integrates in his music, it still remains strongly characterised by both his musical personality and the Brazilian flavour. "Brazilian music is very sensual... it reaches everybody's sensuality. It is also romantic," Sergio Mendes told reporters during a press conference Monday in Amman. He added "...there is a big interest in Brazilian music since the Bossa Nova days in the United States."

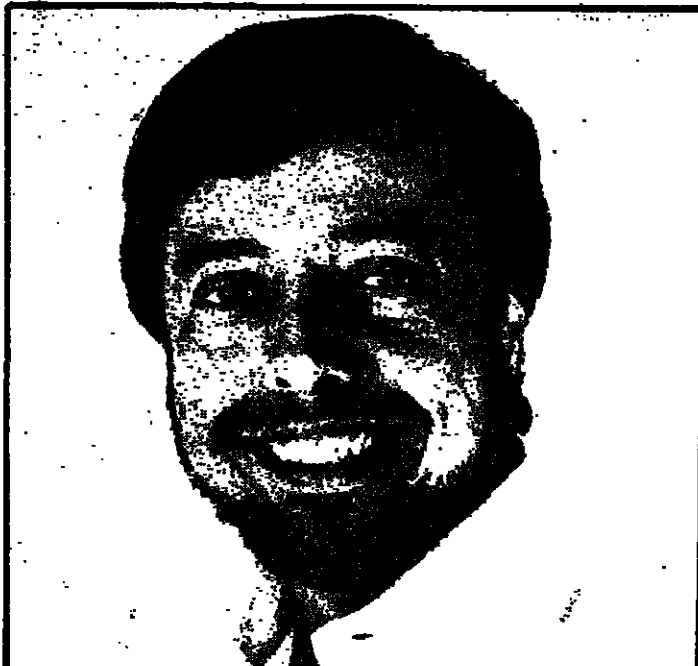
His songs include lyrics in Eng-

lish and Portuguese. Even though most people would not understand the latter, the idea in a song is easily carried by the music itself and reaches us through the rhythm and the marvellous musical tilt of the Portuguese language.

Mr. Mendes finds studio work as rewarding as concerts, though quite different. Studio recording is very creative but difficult, while concerts provide the public contact which is very important to any musician, he said. On Sergio Mendes' last album, the multi-tracking recording technique was extensively used, with two 24-track recorders. He said that he appreciates the availability nowadays of electronic instruments such as synthesizers and programmable drums but added "you still need a musician in the end." In Brazilian songs for instance, he tries to avoid using electronic drums.

The concert

The Sergio Mendes concert, under the patronage of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor, to take place on Friday evening, Nov. 16, at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Youth City, is certainly an opportunity not to be missed. The concert has been organised by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education. The display of musicians and instruments is quite impressive in itself, in addition to



Sergio Mendes

three female and one male vocalist. Sergio Mendes will be playing on Fender Rhodes and Yamaha electric grand pianos, plus two synthesizers, in addition to another keyboard musician who will be controlling an army of five synthesizers acting as string and orchestral ensemble. Mr. Mendes informed reporters that the band will be playing numbers from all his 25 already released albums. This one-night concert, which promises to be a spectacular, aims to raise funds for the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, an independent, non-political, non-profit-making organisation established in 1980 by Royal Decree.

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Tickets sold at Haya and American Centres.

How close to being leaderless?

By Rami G. Khouri

THE RECENT decisiveness by Mr. Yasser Arafat's Fateh organisation and other mainstream PLO groups on holding a Palestine National Council session may prove to be one of the most important political developments in the Middle East for many years. It seems most likely that the Palestine National Council (PNC) will meet in Amman, though I have a sneaky suspicion that a compromise may yet emerge by which the meeting will be held elsewhere, and will be attended by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). We shall soon find out.

The significant factor is that Mr. Arafat and his Fateh group, who certainly represent the single biggest Palestinian constituency, have finally refused to put up any longer with those other, smaller Palestinian groups who are trying to show their political muscle by boycotting a PNC meeting. Fateh was correct to take the long time it did to try and resolve the matter through political conciliation with both the Palestinian groups that oppose Arafat, and the Syrian leadership and its own "Palestinian" groups. But time-consuming reconciliation and

compromise efforts are only useful and appropriate if they lead to a consensus that allows the Palestinians as a whole to move forward in their struggle for political rights and national self-determination. If the process of reconciliation itself becomes an institutionalised form of leverage by which disproportionately small groups within the PLO can veto the will of the majority, then the whole concept of an independent, activist Palestinian national leadership would have been lost.

The Palestinians have regressed somewhat in the past two and a half years, since the June 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and it is of the highest urgency that a meeting of the PNC be convened soon. The argument that Fateh's decision to hold the meeting in Amman on Nov. 22 is going to split the PLO into several rival camps is weak, and represents the unfortunate Arab habit of putting more importance on form than on substance. The PLO is already badly split. It has engaged in gun battles in Lebanon pitting rival Palestinian factions against each other. There has been an armed revolt within Fateh. There are three separate groups that now make up the PLO: The Fateh mainstream

and its allies, the "democratic alliance" composed most importantly of the PFLP and the DFLP, and the "national alliance" of anti-Arafat Fateh rebels and some pro-Syrian groups.

Fateh's putting its foot down and scheduling a PNC meeting may irrevocably and formally split the PLO into several different groups, which would not necessarily be a bad thing. We would end up with a situation similar to that which pertained in Zimbabwe, where ZANU and ZAPU and a few other Zimbabwean nationalist groups were fighting independently against the white minority regime. If the current challenge to the anti-Arafat Palestinians over attending the PNC meeting should cause them to withdraw from the PLO and set up another Palestinian resistance group, then we shall end up with several, but more ideologically distinct, Palestinian organisations, each with more freedom to act in the political or military arenas. If Fateh wants to join hands with Jordan and Egypt and other central Arabs in exploring the possibilities of achieving national self-determination via a negotiated settlement with Israel, it would feel free to do so if it felt it was implementing the

wishes of the Palestinian people.

The other possibility is that a compromise will be worked out by which the PFLP-DFLP camp will finally attend a PNC meeting, while the pro-Syrian Palestinian groups will not. The more important point is not what happens among the PLO's several component organisations, but what the Palestinians as a whole will be able to do in the coming years to move their political cause forward. We have exhausted all the excuses and reasons we had for remaining idle during the past 30 months. The PLO is out of Beirut. The Israeli elections are over. The American elections are over. The Fateh rebellion seems permanent, and the Arafat leadership is asserting itself once again within the PLO.

The greater challenge still beckons the Palestinians and the Arabs as a whole: How do we engage Israel and the United States in a negotiation for peace? How do we move from demanding to exercising self-determination? The Palestinian people are visibly fed up with the quibbling and fighting that has taken place among their "leaders" for the past several years. The quality

of Palestinian leadership has slipped badly. The Palestinian cause as a whole has suffered, along with many Palestinians in the diaspora or under Israeli occupation who pay the heaviest price for indecision and directionlessness on the part of the PLO leadership.

It is not as if the Palestinians and the Arabs lacked a political programme or a framework for compromise and negotiation with Israel. Ever since the PLO itself (at a PNC meeting) decided in the early 1970s to abandon the concept of a secular democratic state in all of Palestine and instead aimed for a sovereign Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, the direction of Palestinian and Arab political aims has been clear. When the PNC decided at its last meeting in early 1983 to opt for confederal ties with Jordan, it made another strategic decision that embodied its willingness in principle to settle the conflict with Israel via a negotiated solution based on territorial compromise.

It is now on the verge of making the third major move of the last decade, one which would attempt to spark an international negotiation by which we might finally aspire to see an Israeli withdrawal and

the recognition by Israel of the Palestinians' right to national self-determination. The price for the Palestinians will be high: their reciprocal recognition of the Israelis' right to national self-determination. But it is a price that we have already indicated we are willing to pay — if the conditions are right, and if a more conciliatory Israeli nation meets us half-way and accepts our minimum demands. The Palestinian leadership had to stop talking and squabbling and start acting again. The events of the past week suggest it may do so. There is no other logical choice. The PLO, as the only independent Palestinian leadership that has ever — ever — put the Palestinian issue squarely before the world, remains our most precious weapon in the political battle that must eventually take place if we are to achieve our rights. We have already endured the pain of losing our lands and homes. It would be a criminal irony of monumental proportions if we were subsequently to find ourselves in the diaspora without an effective leadership. Mr. Arafat and Fateh seem to have realised how close they may have come to this point, and thus they are right to move forcefully now.

Where the boat leads

WHO AND what is behind PNC Speaker Khaled Fahoum's rejection yesterday of Yasser Arafat's call for the 17th session to be held in Amman on Nov. 22? The Syrians? The "democratic alliance"? The Fateh rebels of Abu Musa and Abu Khaled Al Amleh? The 20 or so PNC members who signed a petition in Amman two days ago to forestall the convening of the 17th session on schedule? Or all of them at once?

Surely Mr. Fahoum was not disobeying his commander-in-chief's orders on his own. But why should his reply come so swift and so soon? What are the consequences of the speaker's rejection of convening his council at a most critical time and exactly when it is needed to sustain Palestinian struggle and the cause?

The argument so far has not been one of whether Mr. Arafat wants a reconciliation with the Syrians and his opponents within the PLO. It is Damascus and the "national alliance" that do not want to hear of him any more. The talk about PLO unity therefore could be seen only within this context and no other. The PNC is needed to give the Palestine Liberation Organisation a new life. It should be held to prevent further deterioration in its status and well-being. Nobody is suggesting, "maintain an elusive unity at the expense of our lands and rights and we will all go home," except for Mr. Fahoum and backers perhaps.

The split between Mr. Arafat and his loyalists, on the one hand, and the Syrians and his Palestinian foes, on the other, is there, whether we like it or not. What good will there be to ignore this fact, if not to make Palestinian suffering and destitution for ever the headline? It is a different matter altogether to believe that by wanting to end the paralysis in the PLO Mr. Arafat wants to sell out. We think that is a big distortion of the truth, and the majority of Palestinians know full well the trickery behind these accusations and what purpose they serve.

The technicality of holding the PNC in Amman on Nov. 22 is a problem, it is true, and it remains to be seen whether ten days are enough to make all the necessary arrangements for it. But above and beyond that only a strong will and an uncompromising determination can make the difference between achievement and truce.

Jordan is so well aware of the complexity of the situation, it seems, that it so far has chosen to keep silent on the issue. But silence should mean neither a lack of interest nor helplessness in a matter that affects our lives directly. Basically, the Palestinians themselves have to decide what they want. But they and the Jordanians will eventually be on the same boat — no matter what happens between now and then.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arab-Greek understanding

THE VISIT by the Greek Prime Minister to Jordan and his constructive talks with Jordanian officials underline the fact that Arab-Greek relations have always been remarkably unique throughout history.

The joint statement issued at the end of the bilateral talks reaffirmed the fact that the two countries hold the same views vis-a-vis the world's various issues and reflected the two countries' determination to bolster their cooperation in all fields.

Greece and Jordan support solving all disputes by peaceful means and deplore the occupation of other countries' territories by force. Greece is known to be a staunch supporter of the Palestinian people's rights and has always backed Arab demands for a total Israeli withdrawal from occupied lands.

The views of the Greek prime minister and the joint statement issued at the end of the visit, reflect something else: that Greece is determined to work within the European Community to revive Europe's role in the quest for genuine peace.

Al Dustour: Lebanon takes initiative

THE LEBANESE resistance has disrupted the current Israeli-Lebanese talks for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon by demanding that Israel release the detained Lebanese people. They made their demand through Lebanon's prime minister, who said that it would be impossible to pursue the talks while Israel continues to arbitrarily detain people in southern Lebanon.

Thus Lebanon has taken the initiative in the negotiations and will from now on impose terms on the Israelis. This is the first time in which the Arabs take such initiative and turn the table on the Israelis who used to impose their will and their conditions on the Arabs in past negotiations.

Israel is used to procrastinating and delaying taking moves to withdraw its troops, and is known to be unwilling to give in to Arab demands, but since it is now under pressure from the resistance to withdraw its forces, it will not have any chance for manoeuvring and will in the end accept Lebanon's terms.

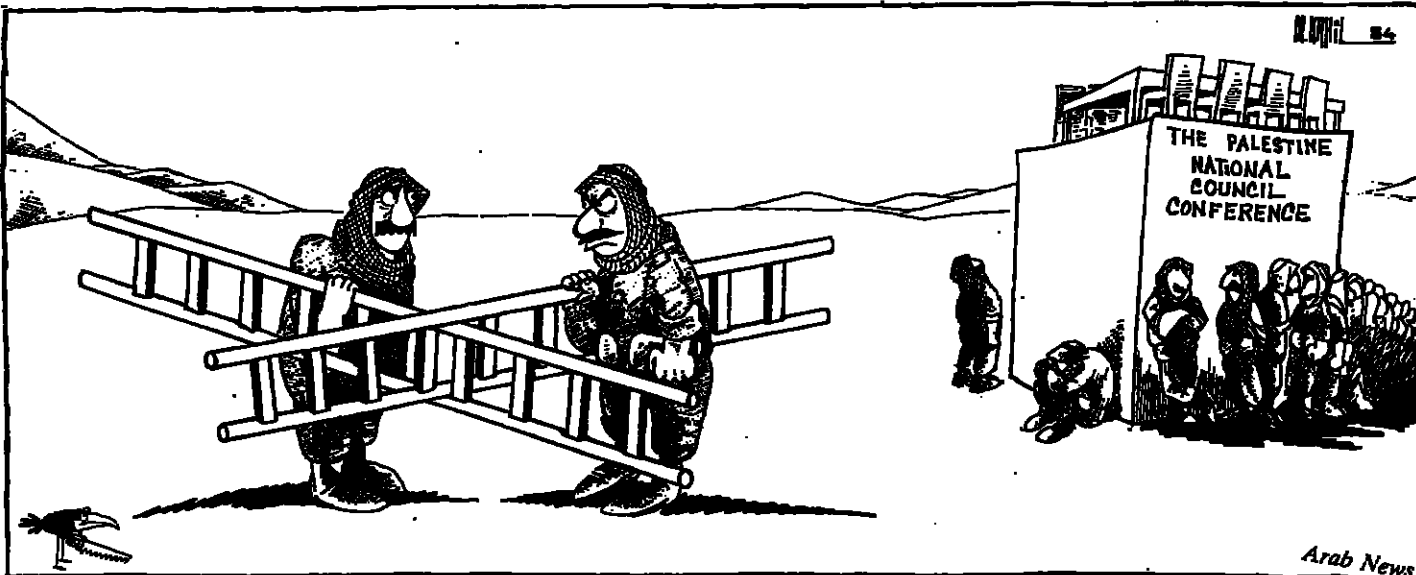
It is to be admitted that the Lebanese resistance was in the first place, responsible for forcing Israel to take a decision to pull out its forces from Lebanon and it can be said that the same resistance will now force Israel in the end to withdraw without reaping the fruit of its invasion.

Sawt Al Shaab: PLO should heal rifts

WE WONDER how long the Palestinians will take to settle their internal disputes and resume their real work and struggle for liberating their homeland.

As they continue to squabble and as they are involved in their side differences the common enemy continues to carry out plans in the occupied Arab territories and the Middle East region continues to be swept with dangerous developments and faces a grim future.

The Arab and Palestinian masses are disappointed to see the PLO involved in a struggle that has diverted its attention from the basic work, and disrupted the activities of the various Palestinian institutions. They are pained to see Palestinians taking arms against one another and one group involved in an armed struggle against the other. What the Palestinians and indeed all Arabs need now, is a reunion among the Palestinian movements and a cohesion among the various groups so that they can make plans for regaining their lost land and liberating their kinsmen from Israeli rule.



Reagan hostile to Nicaragua from start

By Jeffrey Antevil
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The latest U.S.-Nicaraguan crisis is a fresh reminder that President Reagan has pursued an unremittingly hostile policy towards the leftist Sandinist government in Managua since he first took office.

Earlier this week, U.S. authorities said they believed the Nicaraguans were about to import Soviet MIG fighter planes and warned of serious consequences if they did so.

U.S. intelligence sources said Saturday no MIGs were unloaded from a Soviet ship docked at the Nicaraguan port of Corinto but Washington's warning had already set off war jitters in Managua and prompted a Nicaraguan complaint about U.S. threats to the United Nations.

The scare was only the latest example of bad relations between the two countries under Mr. Reagan, who was re-elected for a further four years as president this week.

In January 1981, just two days after Mr. Reagan took office for the first time, he suspended \$75 million in aid for Nicaragua approved by his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, who hoped to improve relations.

Within a few months, the Uni-

ted States was giving arms and other aid to guerrillas seeking to oust the Sandinists.

Many analysts believe that Nicaragua has now become Mr. Reagan's public enemy number one for strategic and ideological reasons.

His critics say his hostility springs from two long-standing U.S. positions — the desire to halt the spread of Communism, which motivated military intervention in Vietnam, and the perception that U.S. security is at stake in the "backyard" of Central America.

The analysts' view that Mr. Reagan sees Nicaragua as his main enemy was reinforced by U.S. charges that Nicaragua's national elections on Nov. 4 were "a Soviet-style sham" and by U.S. hints of military action against Nicaragua if it got any MIGs.

The Sandinists were re-elected with two thirds of the vote in the elections, boycotted by the main opposition. Mr. Reagan won a landslide victory against Democrat Walter Mondale in the U.S. presidential election last Tuesday.

The analysts, many of whom hold top government jobs, are divided over the wisdom of Mr. Reagan's harsh stand against Nicaragua.

Some experts believe Sandinist guerrillas who overthrew the U.S.-backed military dictatorship

of Anastasio Somoza in 1979 were committed Marxists who had already decided to form alliances with Moscow and Havana.

But others say the Reagan administration lost a chance to establish good relations with the Sandinists before they had turned to the Soviet Union and Cuba for support.

In addition to stopping the aid, Washington ignored Nicaraguan appeals early in 1982 for a "normal and constructive relationship" and a dialogue on regional issues.

It also rejected offers from Managua and from would-be intermediaries such as Mexico for regional negotiations.

The Sandinists' former ambassador to Washington, Arturo Cruz, now a leading political foe of the Managua government, charged last year that U.S. conditions for improved relations with Nicaragua amounted to "terms of surrender."

Lawrence Pezzullo, U.S. ambassador to Managua in the early Reagan years, accused Washington of taking "the most extreme position" and said this led him to conclude "that this administration can't negotiate."

Other critics accuse the administration of double standards in demanding more respect for democracy and human rights from

Managua than from U.S. friends such as El Salvador.

Experts within and outside the administration agree that the Central American region, which includes the Panama Canal, is of great strategic importance to the United States.

They part company with Mr. Reagan over his apparent decision to emphasise military force, including support for the anti-Sandinist rebels, rather than diplomacy in dealing with Managua.

This approach became apparent in recent weeks when the administration backed off from its earlier support for the Contadora regional peace effort after Managua's surprise endorsement of the proposed treaty.

State Department Spokesman John Hughes said it was unfair to accuse the administration of stirring up war hysteria over the possible shipment of the MIGs to Nicaragua.

First word of the incident emerged in Washington and U.S. officials took a hard public line the reafter.

But the crisis seemed to be defused, at least temporarily, when the intelligence sources said suspect crates aboard the Soviet ship appeared to contain defensive anti-aircraft missiles and military helicopters rather than advanced warplanes.

Battle for restoring missing Argentine children

By Santiago Gonzalez
Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — Eight-year-old Paula is at the centre of a custody battle that possibly only a child of Argentina's war against guerrillas could be involved in.

Human rights groups say over 150 children went missing during the military government's harsh fight against leftwing guerrillas in the 1970s. A government investigating commission has said a total of 8,960 people disappeared.

The children's grandmothers, believing most are alive, set up an organisation to trace them. It is called the Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, after the mothers who every Thursday for seven years have demonstrated on the square outside government house for the reappearance of the missing children.

The relatives of Paula, who went missing with her parents in 1978 when she was 23 months old, say they have discovered that she was registered as the daughter of a former Argentine police officer and have filed a writ demanding custody.

If the court upholds the dem-

and, Paula will get a new surname. If not, her relatives say, she will eventually find out about her case, if she has not already done so through news reports.

"The step forward we have taken, the positive side of all this is that now or within 10 years Paula will know she is being looked for," Elsa Pavon, who says she is the child's grandmother, told Reuters at the bustling offices of the grandmothers group here.

The group says there are 153 missing children, 48 of them kidnapped and the others born in clandestine military prisons.

The grandmothers say members of the security forces registered some of the children as their own while others were placed in adoption centres and others were abandoned.

They say they have traced 30 of the kidnapped children. Three of them were dead and one child was born in captivity. Some were returned to their legitimate relatives, but others remained with adoptive parents who were found to have acted in good faith.

Mrs. Pavon says this was not so in Paula's case. The judge in a pre-

liminary ruling found that her registration as the daughter of her present parents was false.

Last month a draft law drawn up by the grandmothers for a national data bank containing all the genetic information on the relatives of missing children was presented in parliament.

The grandmothers say genetic research can establish the biological links between a child and its family, even in the absence of its parents, and disprove false claims.

In their quest for missing children the grandmothers have searched asylums, homes and orphanages, revised late birth registrations and checked all adoptions made since the 1976 military coup.

But the lead in Paula's case came from an anonymous source. In 1980 the grandmothers received two photos with the names and address on the back of the people Paula was living with.

Mrs. Pavon said she then began a discreet but constant vigil on the house until she saw the child and was convinced it was her granddaughter.

For security reasons she and her group waited until the elected government of President Raul Alfonsín took office last December before going to the courts.

Mrs. Pavon said she was confident the law would rule in her favour with mounting pressure on the judge to speed up the case.

Last week 46 legislators said in a statement: "Paula cannot continue to be held as booty in the hands of a repressor, she must regain her freedom, identity, psychological integrity and personal dignity."

The former police officer who has custody of Paula served at a unit, said by an official commission on missing persons, to have been a detention centre for Argentines illegally kidnapped in Uruguay.

Mrs. Pavon said Paula and her parents were kidnapped in Montevideo, where they had moved in 1977, and that she had learned recently the couple had been transferred from Uruguay and held at this detention centre.

She said that two months later Paula was registered in Argentina as the officer's daughter.

Spate of criticism from former colonies upsets Portuguese

By David Reid
Reuter

LISBON — Portugal, which has made closer relations with Africa a major plank of foreign policy, has been upset and puzzled by a spate of bitter criticism from its former African colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

Criticism from the Marxist rulers in Luanda is not new and political relations have been chilly for some time. The quarrel in the past has mainly centred on propaganda activities in Portugal of Jonas Savimbi's rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which has been fighting a guerrilla war since Angolan independence in 1975.

But until a few weeks ago relations between Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares' coalition and President Samora Machel's Marxist government in Maputo were extremely cordial, following successful reciprocal visits by the two leaders.

Then South African-sponsored ceasefire talks in Pretoria between the ruling Mozambican Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and the right-wing rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) ran into difficulties.

And, much to their dismay, the Portuguese found themselves being blamed on all sides — by the Maputo government, in the South African media, and by the MNR rebels as well.

While in New Delhi this month for the funeral of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Mr. Soares saw Mr. Machel and renewed Portuguese denials of any involvement with the MNR rebels. Like UNITA, the MNR carries on an active propaganda campaign from Lisbon, issuing communiques on rebel activities in the field. Until now, however, Mozambique had never made a real issue of such activities, preferring to emphasise positive aspects of trade and cultural cooperation.

But last week Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano called in the Portuguese ambassador and told him Maputo was concerned over "involvement" by Portuguese citizens and personalities in the preparation and direction from Portugal of acts of armed banditry against Mozambique.

Reports in the South African media about a so-called "Portuguese connection" also hinted at connivance with the MNR rebels, allegedly to further Portuguese interests in the territory should the MNR eventually take over.

In Lisbon, both Deputy Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto, a Social Democrat, and Minister of State Antonio de Almeida Santos have categorically denied any contacts with MNR leaders.

Portuguese officials have been at pains to emphasise that Portugal played a discreet role in helping negotiations for the Nkomati security agreement last March in which Pretoria and Maputo agreed to withdraw support from rebel groups.

Lisbon warmly welcomed the Oct. 3 announcement by South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha of agreement in principle

on a ceasefire between the Maputo government and the rebels.

Portuguese officials say it is nonsense to suggest Lisbon had any part in encouraging the MNR rebels to make tough demands at the Pretoria talks — from which the MNR withdrew last week, alleging Mr. Botha was "an unconditional ally of the Communist FRELIMO regime" and accusing Maputo of lack of faith.

This attack drew a retort from Mr. Botha that unidentified "foreign interests" were working to destabilise peace efforts in southern Africa.

The Portuguese also say they have lost some 200 million dollars in revenue through rebel sabotage of the giant Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project in northwestern Mozambique which is largely Portuguese-owned and operated.

In another twist, an MNR rebel spokesman in Lisbon issued a statement alleging that the Portuguese embassy in Maputo had issued false passports to Mozambican secret agents as part of a plot to kill MNR Secretary General Evo Fernandes — a Portuguese national normally based in Lisbon.

This prompted the Portuguese Foreign Ministry to announce it was seeking legal action against unnamed MNR elements for defaming the Portuguese state.

In the past Portuguese authorities have banned news conferences by both Angolan and Mozambican rebel spokesmen, but have never prohibited their activities because of Portugal's still fledgling Democratic practices of freedom and free speech.

Meanwhile, Portuguese-Angolan relations have further suffered from a series of incidents culminating with a death sentence for a young Angolan of Portuguese descent and heavy jail terms for many Portuguese in a six-month diamond trafficking trial in Luanda in which United States and European financial circles were accused of trying to sabotage the Angolan economy.

An Angolan appeals court commuted the death sentence to six years' imprisonment, but not before Angola's official media had accused the Portuguese of "neo-colonialism" and "gross interference in Angolan internal affairs" by urging clemency.

Mr. Soares has come under fire for expressing the hope that Angola's leadership would not be driven into "ideological sectarianism" — a remark which led to cancellation of a visit to Lisbon by Angola's Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, since dismissed.

A recent commentary by the official Angolan news agency ANGOP described the Soares government as "decadent and incapable" and linked with imperialism and subversion attempts. Foreign Minister Jaime Gama was alleged to be using "head in the sand" policy in conducting Portugal's African affairs.

Portuguese diplomats said privately they hoped Angola's current sensitivity would mellow if, as was widely hoped, a Namibian (South West African) independence settlement was at last in sight.

C. African tribal customs feared to increase sterility

Tribal customs leading to venereal disease may be behind the high incidence of sterility in parts of Central Africa. In some areas birth rates are half their potential.

By John McCormick

LONDON — The global epidemic of new and more virulent forms of venereal disease has health authorities everywhere worried, but nowhere more so than in Africa, where it may be a major cause of sterility.

In 1982, French anthropologist Anne Retel-Laurentin suggested that sexually transmitted diseases may cause the under-population in Gabon and parts of Zaire and Upper Volta. In areas where more than half the population are infected, women on average give birth to no more than two live children.

The link between venereal disease and sterility is backed up by a recent World Health Organisation (WHO) report. Written by Australian demographers John and Pat Caldwell, it describes similar problems in Gabon and parts of Zaire, the Central African Republic, Sudan, Cameroon and Guinea-Bissau. In one region of northern Zaire, nearly half the women over the age of 50 have never had children. Birth rates in Gabon and north-eastern Zaire are at least half their potential.

Africa's annual population growth rate is 2.9 per cent, well above the world average of 1.7 per cent. Almost all African women get married, almost all want families of six or more children and few practise modern birth control methods. In a continent where large families are the norm, the Caldwells assume that sterility is a problem if the average family has less than five children.

Low fertility is nothing new to Central Africa, but no attempts were made to measure it until the late 1960s, and only recently did the link with venereal disease come to light. The Caldwells noticed that sterility levels changed at tribal boundaries rather than at national or geographical boundaries.

The Caldwells note that many tribes achieve birth control by ab-

staining from sexual activity for up to three years after childbirth. But this tradition encourages extra-marital affairs and the use of prostitutes by husbands, the Caldwells claim. This in turn increases the incidence of venereal diseases, which can cause sterility among women.

Sterility levels have risen relatively recently. The worst affected areas seem to be those that most recently came into contact with the outside world, and so have had less time to build up resistance to introduced European strains of disease.

Venereal diseases were found in Africa before the arrival of outsiders; but the problems of sterility have arisen with the spread of new and more virulent strains to peoples previously unaffected. Many of these strains arrived in about 1880 at a time when European colonisation was causing large movements of people, particularly of men without women.

Another clue to the effect of venereal diseases was a public health programme in the Belgian Congo (now Zaire) in 1945-60, which used penicillin against venereal disease. Here levels of sterility dropped markedly, only to increase again after 1960 when the programme was interrupted. A similar effect was achieved in Upper Volta, south-eastern Cameroon and Zaire following antibiotics campaigns against gonorrhoea.

Then in 1973 a study of Nigeria's Yoruba people showed that primary sterility — which means a woman has never given birth — was no higher than anywhere else in the world. But secondary sterility — a woman being unable to conceive after having one or more children — increased with marriage and child-bearing. Two-fifths of the women in Ibadan and nearly a third of those in the Lagos and western states were unable to have as many children as they wanted.



An Upper Volta mother and child. Childlessness is a problem throughout parts of Central and Western Africa, despite high birth rates on much of the continent (Earthscan photo)

The Yoruba abstain from sexual activity for up to three years after childbirth. This means that Ibadan wives, for example, are sexually active for less than a third of their married lives. This encourages permissiveness among husbands. Once, the men looked to other wives or women in their village; but urbanisation, increased mobility and a decline in polygamy has meant that men turn to prostitutes and bar girls.

The habit of post-natal abstinence is also practised by educated Yoruba, but does not last as long; and though the men still go to prostitutes, they are less likely to pass on venereal disease to their wives.

The greatest risk of sterility from venereal disease is found among the less educated, where the disease is more likely to be

transmitted and treatment less likely to be sought. Levels of sterility in Zaire and Gabon are highest in the rural areas.

Africa is not alone in feeling the effects of increasing incidence of venereal diseases: nearly 3.5 million new cases of gonorrhoea are diagnosed every year in the United States, where infections caused by venereal diseases result in 150,000-200,000 women becoming sterile every year.

But the lack of adequate health services, of systematic methods of identification and of basic data make the implications of venereal disease far more serious in Africa. Infected mothers risk dangerous births, their children are exposed to the risk of brain, eye, liver and nervous system damage, and the danger of sterility remains ever-present — Earthscan feature.

Spain shipyard workers feel cheated as violence grows over job cuts

By Francisco Conde
Associated Press

EL FERROL, Spain — Angered by the Socialist government's intention to slash shipbuilding jobs as part of its plan to revitalise Spanish industry, thousands of workers have taken to the streets of northwestern Spain. Many now call the government they voted into office two years ago their enemy.

Protests here and in Vigo, another Galician port town, have been averaging two a month since Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez unveiled his naval reconversion plan last November.

At first the demonstrations were peaceful, but in the past several months they have grown violent as workers clash with police, burn buses and trains, invade city halls and form human chains to cut off road access to El Ferrol and Vigo.

"We feel we've been cheated after voting for the change promised by Gonzalez and his party," said Gerardo Gonzalez, a mechanic who has worked for 14 years at the state-owned Astano Shipyard here. "We've ended up without jobs and without alternatives as Gonzalez promised, so protest seems our only resort."

To the east in Gijon, capital of Asturias, and Bilbao, the heart of

the Basque industrial region, angry shipyard workers have staged several strikes characterised by violent clashes with police in riot gear.

One youth was killed Oct. 23 during a demonstration in Gijon. The Socialist plan would do away with about 21,000 of the 41,000 jobs in state-owned and private shipyards early next year. Although the government cannot force the closure of private yards, it can withhold subsidies normally granted for shipbuilding contracts.

In the traditionally impoverished province of Galicia, where the unemployment rate has climbed an estimated 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the active labour force, shipbuilding is the only real industry.

At least 5,500 jobs are expected to be lost in Galicia. Astano, the government's largest shipyard, employs 5,600 workers. The reconversion plan calls for cutting 2,200 of those jobs, although the General Workers Union (UGT), politically allied with the Socialists, is still negotiating the figure with management.

The Communist-oriented Workers Commissions and a regional union have refused to join in the negotiations.

At least 4,000 jobs would be done away with in the two Vigo shipyards under the government

plan. During the 1982 campaign, Mr. Gonzalez promised the Socialists would create 800,000 new jobs over four years. The promise has returned to haunt him as the government slashes jobs in the steel and shipbuilding industries.

Spain's overall unemployment rate is around 18 per cent, the highest in Europe. Spain is the world's fourth-ranking shipbuilding power.

In 1983 overall losses in Naval construction amounted to 45 billion pesetas (\$300 million). The big shipyards are reported to be working at only 23 per cent of capacity while the small and medium-sized yards are working at 40 per cent capacity.

In contrast, the shipbuilding industries of South Korea and Japan have profited from lower salaries and more advanced technology. Other countries, like Norway, have adapted more rapidly to the demand for smaller vessels.

Under the government's plan, laid-off workers would receive between 80 and 90 per cent of their regular pay over three years as compensation. The government has said it plans to create alternative employment.

But Jose Barros, a 33-year-old worker at the Astano yard and a

member of the Workers Commissions, said he had "no faith at all" that the government would come up with new jobs in the next three years.

Juan Fernandez, a 21-year Astano veteran, said the only thing workers can do is fight for the jobs they already have.

"There are lots of people whose grandparents worked all their lives here, and I've got to fight for Astano so that our own kids would have a place to work at when they grow up."

Some Galician workers feel the central government in Madrid is punishing Galicia for not voting a Socialist administration into office in the autonomous regional government.

One worker at the Ascon plant in Vigo, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said far fewer jobs were to be cut in shipyards in Andalusia in southern Spain than in Galicia. Mr. Gonzalez and several other key members of the party and the government are from Seville, the capital of Andalusia.

Industry Minister Carlos Sol-ohaga said recently that no layoffs would occur in shipyards in the Andalusian port of Cadiz, which he called "the most efficient in Spain" to respond to shipbuilding needs.

China capitalises on its excrement

Facing a shortage of chemical fertiliser, the Chinese still continue the practice of saving human excrement to be used in barter trade for vegetables. Nicky Smith reports on this traditional aspect of agricultural life at a time of increasing economic reform.

PEKING — It was on the way to Peking that our American tourist advisor informed us during an "enrichment lecture" that the custom continues in China of trading human excrement for vegetables. The "honeyman", she said, still calls to collect the nightsoil, "the agricultural lifeblood" of China, and offers foodstuff as part payment.

This reflects a traditional practice which the Irish Peer Lord MacArtney and his companions also noticed in eighteenth century Peking. One of them observed that each family kept "a large earthenware jar into which was collected everything that could be used as manure".

When full, the jar was sold and carried away in the carts which supplied Peking with vegetables. Today, chemical fertilisers are still so inadequate in China that manure of all kinds is highly prized. Horses trot through the cities and countryside with slings hung strategically below their tails. Small children wear split trousers, their buttocks exposed to the elements and the nearest patch of bare earth when necessary. Most village latrines are still huts containing slit trenches which lead to a collection area at the back.

According to China expert David Bonavia, the Chinese word "fen", meaning shit, "has only a faintly derogatory context in everyday speech and crops up in the oratory of leaders". Production of chemical fertiliser in China has fallen at the same time that demand for it has increased.

In 1978, production and application were almost equal at around 8.75 million tonnes. In 1982, the Chinese used 15.1 million tonnes but produced only 12.7 million.

In one of the cases which went to trial before the charges were dropped, Robert and Lois Bentz were acquitted of 12 counts each of sexual abuse by a jury that deliberated three days.

Downward trend

The downward trend accompanies the country's sudden agricultural upturn. Since 1980, agricultural output has risen by almost a third. Industrial output rose by less than a quarter in the same period.

In 1979, China began experimenting with more liberal economic policies in agriculture. Farmers were allowed to sub-contract land from their communes on which to grow market garden produce.

Once they had filled their quotas, they could sell the surplus to the state or in local "free markets". The result has been more food, more cash crops, more consumer choice and more money for the farmers. Rural incomes rose by around 12 per cent per annum in real terms between 1979 and 1983. Urban incomes increased by only seven per cent.

In China, as elsewhere, urban dwellers have often "looked down on" the peasants for their unsophisticated ways. But more recently, the money-making activities of the farmers have earned them a new respect. Our city-dwelling Chinese guide described with a touch of envy the new welfare of the peasants and Chinese newspapers are currently full of reports of those farmers who have done well.

New advisory board

"Renmin Ribao" (People's Daily) reported recently on a new group set up to advise country people on how to spend their money. "Getting rich and buying consumer goods was not de-

adent," the group said, "especially if it made life more pleasant."

An article in a weekly magazine praised the changing attitudes of farmers to production methods and gave the example of a provincial peasant farmer known as the Duck King.

He had learned to breed earthworms to feed ducks whose droppings were then turned into biogas. The farmer and his neighbours had formed a breeding company and last year had made a staggering 10,000 yuan profit (about \$4,004).

Along with fertilisers, water is an essential element of agricultural energy and growth in China. Improved irrigation schemes were one of the enduring achievements of Mao Tse Tung's national farm policies (he also attached great importance to the pig which he called "a walking fertiliser factory") and tree planting schemes in northwest China are now helping to protect and provide new grain land.

A new "Great Wall" of trees is being planted across northern China. The scheme aims to conserve water resources, prevent soil erosion and give protection to farmland. Shelterbelts in Shaanxi planted since 1979 have reportedly helped the province to double its grain yield to around 50,000 tonnes a year.

The state re-purchases surplus grain from the farmers and before the recent Chinese currency devaluation, it offered 25 per cent more than the selling price on world markets.

Bumper harvests

Extra production has been boosted by bumper harvests in 1982 and 1983, helped by good weather conditions. Production in 1983 increased by 10 per cent over the previous year and grain imports dropped by 36 per cent.

The success of rural reforms has encouraged China's leaders to

endorse extensive economic change in industry. Announced recently, these reforms include policies the Chinese Communist Party would have considered unthinkable 10 years ago, such as giving autonomy to factory managers, loosening control on prices and tolerating wage differences.

Under the proposals, the state retains control of major sectors of the economy, such as energy, steel and banking, but encourages the market to play "an important part" in other areas.

Western concern

While applauding the moves, Western observers are concerned they may cause a rise in inflation, currently said to be at two per cent but unofficially estimated at nearer 10 per cent. Improved production could also lead to increased unemployment.

Whatever the result, it's enough to make the old Chairman turn in his crystal ball in Tiananmen Square. Filing past the waxwork figure of Chairman Mao lying-in-state, it's hard to imagine that he could have approved of current economic reforms.

Self-interest among workers and linking income levels to productivity are among the "revisionist" and "capitalist" policies that Mao's followers denounced most ardently.

All changes can change again but the basics tend to change most slowly. In 1973, one of Lord MacArtney's companions remarked ruefully, "There is not a water-closet nor a decent place of retirement in all China."

Wandering into a public lavatory in Shanghai to be confronted by a row of startled Chinese girls, squatting in line, I can confirm that the slit trench is in active operation. But on this occasion, the bare face of capitalism did not show itself — Specially commissioned by the Financial Times Syndication Department.

Sex scandal charges rock American town

By Dan Oberdorfer
Reuters

JORDAN, Minnesota — A shadowy sex scandal in which children have pointed an accusing finger at parents has devastated this quiet American town, with some residents claiming official investigations have become a witchhunt.

For a year the 3,000 people who live here have been frightened, appalled and angered by allegations that 24 adults were involved in two connected sexual abuse rings where bestiality and pederasty were commonplace.

Their supposed victims were 40 children, many younger than 10 years of age, some of them sons and daughters of the accused.

There are even allegations that children brought in from outside for pornographic filming were murdered.

As in 17th-century Salem, Massachusetts, where 20 accused witches were executed in a notorious witchhunt before the hysteria subsided, the case against the alleged child abusers of Jordan is based in large part on the word of children.

Before the scandal, this conservative Roman Catholic and Lutheran town 65 kilometres southwest of Minneapolis was considered an ideal place to raise children, free from the pressures of big-city life. Today residents find it all but impossible to sell their homes when they want to move.

The 24 adults had been formally charged with child sexual abuse. But in a sudden change of tactics, local prosecutor Kathleen Morris got the court to dismiss all the charges.

Ms. Morris said she did not want to expose the children to the ordeal of a trial.

Other officials hinted the emphasis had shifted to a murder investigation triggered by reports that as many as six children brought to the area for pornographic picture-taking may have been killed.

Jack Erskine, head of the Minnesota state Crime Bureau which has since assumed most of the investigation, said of the reported slayings: "These kids have seen something. What it is we are not sure..."

The Rev. Paul Larsen, pastor of

the American Lutheran congregation in Jordan, told one newspaper: "I have problems believing some of these people could be involved. But lots of people are capable of lots of things. I couldn't dream up some of the horrors these kids say they've experienced. And I don't think a five or six-year-old has the experience to make it up."

Evidence to back the children's statements has been mixed. Some doctors have said physical examinations indicate at least some of the youngsters were abused. Therapists say they take the children at their word when they say they were hurt.

On the other hand, searches have failed to uncover any pornographic pictures. No bodies have been found and only one adult eyewitness, a man considered one of the main figures of the alleged sex rings, has stepped forward to back the charges.

He is James Rud, 27, a rubbish collector who was the first person arrested a year ago in the case. He agreed to testify against others in return for having all but 10 of the more than 100 charges aga-

inst him dropped. A resident of a caravan site in Jordan, Rud had "before" been convicted of child abuse charges.

In the year after Rud's arrest, waves of residents were also arrested. First came a group of people in his site, many of whom were new to the community and still considered outsiders.

But then the arrest net began to snag long-time residents in more respectable parts of town. A police officer was arrested and so was a deputy sheriff.

All said they were innocent and some said the children had been brainwashed by Morris, whom they accused of being on a runaway witchhunt.

In court, one lawyer accused Ms. Morris of seeking a repeat of the media attention she won in successfully prosecuting three generations of one family on sexual abuse charges.

In one of the cases which went to trial before the charges were dropped, Robert and Lois Bentz were acquitted of 12 counts each of sexual abuse by a jury that deliberated three days.

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West Indies cricketers set new record in routing Australia

PERTH (R) — The cricketing kings from the West Indies clinically disposed of Australia by an innings and 112 runs in the first test here Monday and rewrote the record books with nine successive test victories.

Captain Clive Lloyd's world champion side mopped up Australia's five remaining second innings wickets before lunch meeting resistance only in a courageous last-wicket stand of 59 by Geoff Lawson and Terry Alderman.

Australia were dismissed for 228, pacemen Joel Garner and Malcolm Marshall taking seven wickets and sharing the match spoils with Michael Holding who took six for 21 in the home side's disastrous first innings' 76.

Australian Captain Kim Hughes, whose side was mercilessly savaged by the domestic press, said after the game that his team were truly outclassed.

But Hughes, who scored four and 37 in his two innings, defended his leadership and told a press conference that his captaincy was not under threat.

The West Indies, who have never won a test series on Australian soil, set one new record by stretching their sequence of victories to nine which included a 5-0 drubbing of England.

It surpassed a run of eight victories by Australia set in 1920-21 when England were the victims in all the games.

Hughes said his team could lift its morale for the second test in Brisbane starting November 23 if the players worked out where they went wrong.

"There will be plenty of criticism — we will have to cop it and wear it well. Only hard work is the answer," he said.

But Hughes added: "To say that the result is disappointing is an understatement. The West Indians are in a class of their own."

The tourists' captain Clive Lloyd, said his side's 416 in the first innings had sealed the game on the Perth wicket. "We had the worst of the wicket and came up trumps," he added.

But Lloyd said he had not been satisfied with the West Indies bowling in the morning session which had claimed the last five Australian wickets for 70 runs.

"We were waiting for things to happen today instead of making

them happen," he said.

Both Hughes and Lloyd said that Australia's dropped catches when the tourists were reeling at 104 for five had wrested the advantage away from the home side.

"In test match cricket you must hold at the very least 60 percent of your catches," Lloyd said.

The Australians held a long team meeting Sunday night following their disastrous 76, the lowest score ever against the West Indians.

Hughes said it dwelt on the whole series, not just the crisis facing the team in the first test.

FIFA agrees date for postponed World Cup clash

ZURICH (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) has agreed that the postponed African Group Two World Cup soccer first round qualifying match between Tunisia and Benin can be played Tuesday.

The match was due to be played in Tunis Sunday, but FIFA press officer Guido Tognoni said Monday the Benin team's arrival had been delayed due to transport problems.

King Hussein graduates Tae Kwon Do trainees

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces Sunday patronised the graduation ceremony of a Tae Kwon Do course at the Royal Guard Battalion.

Graduates demonstrated their physical fitness through a number of performances and martial art displays.

At the end of the ceremony King Hussein awarded certificates to graduates and presented prizes to those excelling in the training course.

Attending the graduation ceremony were Her Majesty Queen Noor, Her Highness Princess Basma, His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Secretary General of the Royal Court.

Queen Noor patronises handicapped games

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday patronised the opening of the handicapped games at the University of Jordan, grounds. Matches held were between the visiting Swedish team and its Jordanian counterpart.

Speaking about the sports event, Mr. Bjoern Corestav, manager of the Swedish team said the team came to Jordan at the invitation of Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, President of the Jordan Sports Federation for the Handicapped (JSFH) to play matches with the Jordanian team, and present performances.

Attending the matches and performances were Chief Chamberlain and President of JSFH Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Acting President of the University of Jordan Rashid Al Digr, Dr. Abdul Wahhab Al Burlusi, U of J Vice-President for Scientific Colleges Affairs, Dean of Students Affairs Hani Abdul Rahman, Mrs. John Majali, Vice-President of the Cerebral Palsy Foundation and a number of deans and teaching staff, from the U of J.

Lauda praises Formula One current safety standards

LONDON (R) — World Champion Niki Lauda is convinced that current safety standards in Formula One motor racing have never been so good.

The Austrian, in London briefly after a round of post-championship guest appearances in European cities, took time out to praise the improvements made over the last two seasons.

"Last year and this year nobody got killed," he said. "The overall standard has improved."

Lauda said that 1985 regulations which reduce the wing area of cars, decreasing downforce and cutting speeds, are also a step in the right direction.

"I think it is the right sort of compromise, because organisers don't have to change their circuits," he added.

Lauda, who claimed only one day to himself since he clinched the crown for the third time in Portugal almost three weeks ago, also believed that the current systems used for qualifying and race starts are also the best available.

There have been suggestions that drivers' average speeds from

five qualifying laps should count instead of the one flying lap on which grid positions are decided at present.

But Lauda thinks that it would increase fivefold the risk of accidents. "The current system is the best we have at the moment, let us wait until a definite improvement comes along," he said.

He was also against moves to implement a rolling start for Grand Prix cars. "An Indy-type rolling start is no good on circuits with a corner soon after the start. The risk of accidents would be too great because everyone would be travelling too fast. Again, the present method is the best compromise we have at the moment."

Lauda, who once quit the sport because he felt tired of driving round in circles, seems ready to grace the world's race circuits for some time yet. "I am enjoying myself and driving well. I have the best car (McLaren) and I am very motivated."

But the man who has scored more championship points than any other driver and enters next season needing only three more

wins to match Jackie Stewart's record 27 Grand Prix triumphs, said he has no interest in statistics.

"I don't know if I can win 28 races," he said, explaining that he did not want to find himself in a situation in which he may have to take risks to achieve it.

The Austrian leaves for Australia on Monday where he will compete in a Formula Pacific race at Calder Park, Melbourne, on November 18.

John Barnard, designer of the record-breaking McLaren in which Lauda and French teammate Alain Prost achieved 12 Grand Prix wins this season, believes that the team can defy the odds and stage a repeat success next year.

"When you have been in racing long enough you know that everything goes in a cycle. When you get to the top of the cycle like we have this year the next part of the cycle normally is the downslope," he said.

"I think we can maintain our advantage but I think it will get a lot tougher. I am convinced we can stay at the top."

Andretti wins Indy-car championship

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (AP) — American Tom Sneva won Sunday's Caesars Palace Grand Prix only to lose the cart-PPG Indy-car championship to second-place finisher Mario Andretti.

The 44-year-old Andretti, knowing he had only to finish 10th or better to clinch his fourth national driving championship and first since 1969, ran a strong but generally conservative race to insure himself of winning the \$300,000 prize for the title.

John Paul Jr. was a distant third, the only other driver on the same lap with the winner. Al Unser Jr. was fourth and Geoff Brabham fifth, both a lap down, while Roberto Guerrero of Colombia finished sixth, two laps back, and clinched cart rookie of the year honours.

Sneva, who averaged 93.701 mph (157.20 kmph) in the caution-filled race, wound up coasting to a 6.47-second victory over Andretti.

Sneva's first place money for Sunday's race was \$52,340, and he earned his team \$200,000 for

his second-place finish in the cart-PPG championship competition.

Andretti, the 1978 world driving champion and 1969 Indianapolis 500 winner, led only once in the 178-lap event, that coming just after the midway point. The rest of the way he appeared content to run for the season championship.

Sneva, who picked up his third victory of the season, had a long,

difficult day, starting in a morning warm-up session when he spun and did some minor damage to his car.

During the race on the fast, five-turn modified oval, the 37-year-old driver kept up the pressure, aggressively chasing the lead.

Sneva, driving the Texaco-sponsored March of the Mayer motor racing team, took the lead for the first time on lap 125 of the 200-mile (322-km) event.

Karpov opens 23rd chess game

MOSCOW (R) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov opened the 23rd game of his title defence against Garry Kasparov Monday, reverting to a more traditional attack on the challenger's classical queen's gambit declined defence.

In the last game in which Karpov had the white pieces, Kasparov defused the champion's modern, aggressive line of attack and Karpov Monday returned to variant last used in the 17th game

of the present tournament.

Kasparov's stubborn defences in recent games have resulted in 13 draws in succession.

In the early stages of play both men made their moves calmly and quickly. Karpov is leading 4-0 in the race to six wins.

Draws do not count.

Monday's game was initially scheduled for November 9 but postponed when Kasparov opted to take his third time-out.

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Argentine club asks for aid

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Boca Juniors, one of Argentina's most popular and successful soccer clubs, has asked the government for money in a desperate bid to avoid losing its stadium and top players.

After fielding a team of youngsters in Sunday's 4-1 defeat by traditional rivals River Plate, the club's interim president, Horacio Blanco, said Boca would need \$280,000 by the end of the year.

"The economic problems are urgent — the government must make its decision within 48 hours," he said.

There was no immediate response from the government.

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Row emerges in Oslo over energy policies

OSLO (R) — Norway Monday faced an angry row over energy policies between the government and the state company Statoil following the country's controversial price cut last month that plunged the international oil market into chaos.

Deputy Energy Minister Arild Roedland said at the weekend that the price cut on Oct. 12 had been a "total error of judgment" on which the government had been given no advance notice.

Statoil, which markets Norwegian oil, countered by arguing that if it was given the operatorship of Norway's largest North Sea oilfield, it might be able to control sales through production levels rather than only through prices.

Norway produces just 1.1 per cent of the world's oil, but Statoil's decision to offer a 1.50 a barrel discount set off a chain reaction which sent prices tumbling and forced the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to agree on output cuts to try to stabilise the market.

The Norwegian government came under heavy international pressure and Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said after a protest visit to Oslo that Norway had acted without thinking.

The present operator of the Statfjord oilfield is Mobil, but the terms of the contract stipulate that Statoil may take this over after Jan. 1, 1987.

Prime Minister Kaare Willoch reacted furiously to what he perceived as the Norwegian state company's claim it could regulate output levels better than Mobil.

The premier said in an interview in the leading Oslo daily Aftenposten that such arguments could bring renewed pressure on Norway to cut its production, currently running at almost 60 million tonnes of oil equivalent a year.

The future of the Statfjord field is the biggest political issue in Norway. Statoil's bid to run it has the backing of a majority in parliament even though there is considerable opposition to it within the centre-right coalition government.

Industry sources said the government was working on a compromise solution under which Statoil would share the operatorship of the field with Mobil for a specified period.

The sources said this would meet the government's twin aims of showing the oil industry Statoil is fully qualified to take over and reassuring the international oil companies that Norway does not want to squeeze them out of the North Sea.

Record grain harvest strengthens China's stand

PEKING (R) — China's pact with the United States to purchase guaranteed quantities of grain is effectively dead with Peking expecting another record harvest this year, diplomats said Monday.

A foreign trade ministry spokesman told Reuters that talks with Washington over the pact are continuing.

But other officials indicated China would not import a total 8.2 million tonnes of grain necessary for it to meet purchasing commitments for 1983 and 1984 under the pact reached in 1981.

China's increasing ability to feed its one billion people will also affect Australia and Canada, the other major grain suppliers.

The semi-official China News Service said China would gradually cut imports following a succession of good harvests and that it had shelved plans for several grain-unloading berths.

Peking cut off U.S. farm imports last year after Washington slapped an embargo on Chinese textiles.

China has again moved slowly this year on grain purchases after further U.S. moves against textiles.

Diplomats do not expect a major political fight like last year as both countries can accuse the other of blocking trade.

China expects a record 400 million tonne harvest this year compared with 387.25 million last year.

More important for import forecasts, state procurements are rising in grain base areas which feed the cities, cash crop farmers and food-deficit regions.

"With this situation, there is little the United States or any of us can do," a foreign agricultural attaché said.

Latest U.S. statistics report that with less than two months to go, China has bought only 4.33 million tonnes of U.S. wheat.

Canada and Australia are watching closely whether the Sino-U.S. pact will be renewed in some form but this is now unlikely, the foreign sources said.

They said China might renegotiate its pact with Ottawa and Canberra, possibly at lower levels, while using the U.S. market to top up import requirements.

This is basically what Peking has been doing over the last two years. While the Canadian and Australian deals are based on cash sales with favourable credit terms, the U.S. pact is fulfilled through commercial contracts.

American grain officials have said China's U.S. purchases would probably be much the same with or without a pact.

Canada has committed 2.8 million tonnes of wheat to China this year and the sources said it expects to sell another 2.1 million next year before its pact lapses in August.

China has assured Canada it will remain a preferred supplier. Australia has sold a maximum 2.5 million tonnes of wheat to China this year and although Peking has not said so, the sources believe China may not renew its pact on expiry in December but keep on buying near current levels.

China's total cereal imports in 1983 fell 16.2 per cent to 13.53 million tonnes and have been falling at an even faster rate this year.

Philippines prime minister urges new approach to world debt crisis

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Philippines Prime Minister Cesar Virata has called for a new approach to the international debt crisis which would recognise that the development of poor nations can no longer be left to Western banks.

Mr. Virata made the appeal here Sunday at the opening of a conference on international financial stability sponsored by two private research groups and attended by bankers and finance officials from both industrial and developing countries.

"If there is anything which we can learn from the experience of the last dozen years, it is that commercial terms are not appropriate for financing development," Mr. Virata said.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) last week approved a \$10 billion rescue package for the Philippines, which has foreign debts totalling \$25 billion.

Manila opened talks with the IMF in October last year after unrest sparked by the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino led to a loss of international confidence and flight of capital.

Mr. Virata, who is also finance minister, said that heavy reliance on commercial finance by poor countries left them exposed to swift changes in the international economy, often with harsh results.

"If there are no (loan) renewals, you just fall apart," Mr. Virata said.

He suggested that the World Bank, which finances development projects in poor countries, should lead more medium-term finance to assist economic reforms, supplementing the short-term IMF loans.

This issue is now being fiercely debated in Washington and is likely to be high on the agenda of a conference on international debt there next April.

The United States, which wields substantial influence in both the IMF and the World Bank, is strongly opposed to increased finance for these institutions.

The newly-elected Reagan administration is unlikely to shift its attitude on this issue unless the crisis deepens next year, diplomats attending the conference said.

Even though the Philippines has taken the same route as Latin American debtors and agreed to the "case-by-case" approach to the debt crisis favoured by the IMF, Mr. Virata stressed that this solution was no longer good enough.

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U.S. airborne troops arrive in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — About 100 U.S. paratroopers have arrived in Honduras since Friday as the left-wing government of neighbouring Nicaragua continues to charge that Washington may be preparing to invade it.

A spokesman at the U.S. embassy here said the men of the 82nd Airborne Division, based in North Carolina, had come to Honduras to help construct roads at an American-built base at Palmarola. He said it was absurd to suggest they might take part in an invasion of Nicaragua.

The spokesman said a detachment of civil engineers was included in the group which would remain in Honduras for two weeks.

Honduras is the strongest U.S. ally in Central America. The two countries have staged military exercises over the past two years designed to put pressure on the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, accused by Washington of trying to spread Marxist revolution in the region.

The arrival of the paratroopers coincides with statements by American Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that the United States is preparing ways to deal with what he says is a tremendous increase in the flow of arms from the Soviet Union to Nicaragua.

"The United States is prepared for a number of contingencies that may have to be taken and we're getting more prepared all the time," he said in a television interview Sunday.

U.S. officials said here on Friday that American, Honduran and Salvadoran ships were holding exercises in the Gulf of Fonseca off Nicaragua.

Nicaragua's president-elect Daniel Ortega charged that the naval exercises meant U.S. forces

were in a position to launch rapid strikes against Nicaraguan cities. He said strategic bombing could take place, followed by the deployment of airborne troops.

The United States has denied that it plans to invade Nicaragua.

Tensions between Managua and Washington heightened last week after U.S. intelligence officials said a Soviet cargo ship might have transported MiG-21 fighters to Nicaragua.

The United States eventually agreed that no MiGs were delivered. But Mr. Weinberger said crates unloaded from the vessel contained offensive weaponry.

The New York Times said Sunday that the administration was considering intensifying diplomatic and military pressure on the Nicaraguan government, including intercepting arms shipments at sea.

Asked about the report, Secretary of State George Shultz said: "I know of no such plan."

Mr. Weinberger said the United

States was ready for a number of contingencies and was increasing its preparedness, although there were more steps to be taken.

Apparently referring to the long-term U.S. military buildup, he said:

"We have to respond and be able to respond to decisions that would be forced upon us by the strength of the Soviets and their ability to operate in a number of different theatres."

He added: "We have to be prepared for a large number of contingencies and we're getting ourselves more and more prepared for those contingencies all the time."

Reagan administration officials hinted that U.S. military force might be used to take out any MiGs shipped to Nicaragua.

The Pentagon last Friday gave an assessment of the men and armaments of Nicaragua's armed forces, showing a significant buildup of Soviet weapons.

2 S. Korean deserters shoot dead 3 civilians

SEOUL (R) — Troops were searching Monday for two army deserters who shot dead three civilians Sunday night in the South Korean city of Incheon, police said.

Police said Staff Sergeant Kim Son-jong and Park Yong-kyu, both 20, left their unit with a rifle and 340 rounds of ammunition Sunday. They killed a 51-year-old man, his wife and another person who was returning to their village from a market place.

Kim told other soldiers in the unit that he was going to look for his girlfriend who had broken with him, according to police.

About 600 troops and police have launched an extensive manhunt in the city and surrounding

areas.

The two deserters also robbed a taxi-driver of about 50,000 won (about \$60) after the killings, police said.

A year ago, two South Korean soldiers killed themselves after shooting dead three men, including a police officer, and wounding 10 people here during two days on the run after going absent without leave.

Police said a college student was killed early Monday when a soldier on the lookout for the deserters fired shots after a truck the student was riding ignored a challenge to stop in the nearby town of Iksan.

Motorcycle gang in court for killing 7 in Sydney

SYDNEY (R) — Armed police were on guard as two rival motorcycle gangs appeared in court Monday behind a bullet-proof shield charged with murdering seven people in a bloody shootout.

The screen shielded the 42 defendants from the main court in order to prevent any attempt at revenge killings, police said.

The courtroom was cleared at one stage after a telephone warning that a bomb had been planted. Police said it was a hoax and the committal hearing resumed.

Each gang member, along with another still in hospital, has been charged with seven counts of murder following the Sep. 2 fight between the Commanchero and Bandito gangs.

Formal pleas are not required until the committal hearing has

ended.

The dead were six gang members and a 15-year-old girl who was passing by.

Prosecutor Alan Viney told the court evidence would be presented pointing to a common purpose "to engage in battle in which death was a possibility."

Police alleged that members of the Commanchero gang split to form the Banditos and "war" was declared.

The gangs met in the Tavern Car Park with guns, chains, knives and baseball bats as a third group, the British Motorcycle Club, swapped bike parts in a picnic atmosphere, the prosecution said.

There was a struggle over a shotgun and it discharged. Both gangs quickly fired more shots and the shooting continued for some minutes, the court was told.

Rajiv Gandhi appointed head of Congress I

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was Monday unanimously elected head of the ruling Congress (I) Party ending speculation about a split in its ranks ahead of national elections.

The party's backing for Mr. Gandhi, 40, to take over as Congress (I) president consolidated his political power and headed off the possibility of a damaging rift between Mr. Rajiv's youthful supporters and veteran politicians.

His mother Indira Gandhi, assassinated on Oct. 31, also held the posts of prime minister and Congress (I) president.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the Congress (I) working committee which was attended by regional party leaders and the chief ministers of Congress (I)-ruled states.

The committee also was expected to discuss the date of national elections which must be held before January 20 and selection of Congress (I) candidates.

The Congress (I) currently holds two-thirds of the 544 seats in parliament's decision-making Lower House, the Lok Sabha. The term of the Lower House expires on Jan. 20.

On Sunday Mr. Rajiv scattered his mother's ashes over the snow-capped Himalayas, ending a 12-day mourning period. He dropped 15 baskets and three copper urns containing her remains from the rear hatch of a Soviet-built AN-12 transport aircraft as two Mig-23 fighters dipped their wings in salute.

Mrs. Gandhi's murder by two Sikh bodyguards triggered nationwide protests in which about 1,000 people, mostly Sikhs, were killed.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency quoted police as saying security had been stepped up around Mrs. Gandhi's surviving assassin Satwant Singh after he received a threatening letter in a Delhi hospital where he is recovering from bullet wounds.

Satwant Singh is the key figure in an official investigation launched over the weekend into the assassination.

The new police chief of Delhi, S.S. Jog, took over Monday as part of a reshuffle of security chiefs ordered by the government after Mrs. Gandhi's death. At least 610 people died in the capital.

Delhi was calm Sunday, but police said a five-hour night curfew and army patrols in trouble-prone areas would continue until the situation stabilised. PTI quoted an official spokesman as saying seven states also hit by the rioting continued to be peaceful.

In the Sikh holy city Amritsar, five Sikh high priests Sunday indefinitely postponed a meeting of the community's political party, the Akali Dal, called to discuss the protests.

In a clear sign that a rift in the Sikh leadership was widening, they accused former party leader Prakash Singh Majithia, whom they sacked last week, of secretly meeting Home (interior) Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to discuss a compromise on the party's political and religious demands.

Angola, U.S. discuss peace agreement

LISBON (R) — Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has said Angola and the United States were discussing an overall agreement on peace in southern Africa, the official Angolan News Agency Angop reported.

But the Angolan leader emphasised that any deal for withdrawing the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops from Angola depended on implementing independence for Namibia (South West Africa) and pulling South African troops out of southern Angola.

Mr. Dos Santos was speaking at Uige in northern Angola. According to the Angop report received here, he renewed demands for the end of all South African support for rebels of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

He made no mention of Savimbi's call for a role in talks on Namibian independence and a Cuban withdrawal.

The ruling Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) rejects UNITA demands for direct talks and the formation of a national government of reconciliation, denouncing the rebels as traitors in the pay of South Africa.

Earlier Angop reported 56 UNITA rebels had given themselves up with their arms at the beginning of this month. It followed a recent surrender by 1,500 guerrillas of another anti-government group known as the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA).

The MPLA emerged as victors over UNITA and the FNLA in the civil war which followed independence, but UNITA now claims to control the south eastern

third of the country.

Angop reported from Uige that former FNLA leader Johnny Eduardo Pincock and other former opponents of the MPLA appeared in the stadium where Mr. Dos Santos addressed a large crowd.

Mr. Dos Santos said, according to Angop: "Angola and the United States are discussing the bases of an overall agreement whose platform was proposed by us in the constructive spirit of the search for peace and stability in southern Africa."

The Angolan proposals were put to South Africa at a recent meeting on the Cape Verde Islands between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker and South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha. South Africa has agreed to give its considered response shortly.

Bishops urge more U.S. aid to poor

WASHINGTON (R) — America's Roman Catholic bishops, citing "glaring disparities" in the distribution of the world's wealth, called on the United States to make increased aid to the poor a top priority.

A draft pastoral letter on the economy often chided U.S. capitalist policies and said Washington had "a moral obligation to help reduce poverty in the Third World."

The letter, deliberately not published until after the Nov. 6 presidential elections, has already caused a row within the church similar to one last year after a pastoral letter condemned nuclear war.

A group of conservative Catholic business leaders have issued a rival statement hailing the free enterprise system.

"We know from our pastoral work that Americans are a generous, compassionate people,"

the bishops said. "Our policies should reflect our best instincts. Currently they do not."

The draft, entitled "Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy" will be presented to this week's annual meeting here of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The 112-page letter, prepared over three years by five bishops, will be revised before being put to the 1985 meeting for approval as an official pastoral letter. It approved it will carry moral weight for the country's 52 million Catholics.

The draft puts the bishops at odds with the Reagan administration, which opposes expanding public sector employment and has cut foreign aid. The letter urges the government to create jobs, offer job training and boost foreign aid.

Citing recent condemnation by Pope John Paul of inequalities between rich and poor nations, the



GREETING: The President of the People's Republic of China Li Xianxian, waves to members of the Chinese community who are greeting him with flags upon his arrival Monday to Madrid on a four-day official visit to Spain. Spain's King Juan Carlos is at right (AP wirephoto)

Kohl names new minister

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, seeking to sharpen up the image of his administration, Monday named a new cabinet minister to improve policy management.

Mr. Kohl told a news conference that Wolfgang Schauble, his parliamentary chief whip and close confidant, would assume the new post of minister and head of the chancellery. He would probably be sworn in on Thursday.

The post involves duties similar to those of White House chief of staff in the United States. The appointment, widely forecast in the media, raises cabinet strength to 17.

Mr. Schauble, 42, takes over from State Secretary Waldemar Schreckenberger, a career civil servant, as head of the chancellery and succeeds Philipp Jenninger as the office's man in charge of ties with East Germany. Mr. Kohl said.

"Experience has shown me that political coordination among the government parliamentary parties and within the government itself can be achieved most effectively by a minister of cabinet rank with a mandate in parliament," he added.

Mr. Schreckenberger will stay at the chancellery to coordinate policy on Europe, the media, and the intelligence services. Mr. Kohl said. Mr. Jenninger left the office this month to succeed Rainer Barzel as speaker of the Bundestag (Lower House).

Mr. Barzel resigned last month amid charges, which he denies, that he was paid over half a million dollars by the Flick Company to let Mr. Kohl take over as CDU leader.

Apart from a need to replace Mr. Barzel with Mr. Jenninger, Mr. Schauble's appointment is unconnected with the Flick affair.

Soviet army deserters return home from U.K.

LONDON (Agencies) — Two Soviet army deserters who flew home Sunday hoping to rejoin their families could face a secret trial and death by firing squad, the English peer who brought them from Afghanistan said Monday.

Lord Bethell, a Conservative member of the European Parliament who freed the two from captivity with Afghan guerrillas, accused Soviet authorities of using "moral blackmail" to persuade them to return from Britain where they had lived since last June.

Portrayed as homesick and lonely in London, the men left by air Sunday after telling British officials that they had made a free choice to rejoin their families and the embassy had promised they would be well treated.

A spokesman for the Soviet Airline Aeroflot said Sergeant Igor Rykhov, 22, and private Oleg Khlan, 21, left London's Heathrow Airport on a flight to Moscow via Leningrad.

Lord Bethell said that in Russia "they could be shot in front of their units."

He added: "At best, they will be tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for desertion." He doubted if they would have much contact with their families.

They were captured by fundamentalist Islamic Mujahedin guerrillas and taken to a camp near the Pakistani border, where they were force-fed opium to keep them docile.

The two were deemed ineligible for formal asylum because of the crime of desertion but were given leave to remain here for a year.

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The statement from Mr. Mugabe's office said: "Both Msipa and Nkomo are top officials of ZAPU which has continued with its criminal acts of banditry against the people of Zimbabwe, its most recent brutal activities having been directed against my party."

"It would be naive of us to continue to believe, in the circumstances of grim realities, that ZAPU is still an ally for the consolidation of peace when its activities point in the opposite direction."

The decision to sack them was taken this morning before Mr. Mugabe left for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa.

Mr. Mugabe said Sunday that harsh measures would be taken against Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU Party, which he accused of supporting anti-government rebels. A senior member of the ruling ZANU-PF Party, Senator Moven Ndlovu, was murdered in the southern Beitbridge border town last Friday.

The sackings leave one ZAPU politician in the cabinet, Minister Without Portfolio Daniel Ngunyena.

Those dismissed are John Nkomo, minister of state in the deputy prime minister's office and Cephas Msipa, water resources minister. Mr. Nkomo is not related to the ZAPU leader.

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Column 8

'Baby Fae' recovers from heart rejection

LOMA LINDA, California (R) — Four-week-old 'Baby Fae' was said to be feeding and sleeping normally after fighting off what doctors described as a mild attempt by her body to reject her baboon heart. "Sunday was probably the best day of her life so far," a spokeswoman at Loma Linda University Hospital said. Doctors said Baby Fae, who received a baboon's heart at the hospital 17 days ago because her own was undeveloped, had shown signs on Friday and Saturday of rejecting the organ. But by Sunday she appeared to have recovered, they said. "Baby Fae, who has now lived longer with her transplanted heart than with her own heart, is vigorous, alert and sleeps soundly between feedings," hospital spokeswoman Patti Gentry said.

Ancient pub wins 'perfect' award

LONDON (R) — A 300-year-old stone-built tavern with bare light bulbs, faded carpets, smoke-stained walls, and paint-flaked beams was named Monday as Britain's "perfect pub." Owners of the Yew Tree Public House at Caudon, on the North Staffordshire Moors in central England, say it has not been decorated for 25 years and the cobwebs are genuine, although they do admit to having put in central heating 12 years ago. The "good pub guide", a yearly listing for serious drinkers, said of the Yew Tree: "It couldn't be improved upon." The 1984 award was shared with another tavern, the White Horse, near Petersfield, in south England.

Martin Luther King's father dies

ATLANTA, Georgia (R) — The Reverend Martin Luther King Sr., father of the civil rights leader murdered in 1968, died in hospital after a lengthy illness Sunday at the age of 84. The announcement of his death was made to his congregation at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. A hospital spokesman did not make public the cause of death. Rev. King had entered hospital with heart ailments several times, most recently last Oct. 7. "Daddy King," himself a respected civil rights advocate and local political activist, had seen his famous son gunned down on a motel balcony in Memphis, Tennessee, in April 1968. His wife, Alberta Williams King, was killed by a gunman six years later on June 30, 1974, as she was playing the organ at Ebenezer Baptist Church where King was pastor from 1927 until his retirement four years ago.

Girl gets second transplanted heart

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A 2-year-old Alabama girl was given a second heart transplant Sunday after doctors said her first new heart "just wasn't pumping properly." Kellie Cochran of Birmingham — who is only the second person ever to receive a simultaneous heart-liver transplant — received the second heart in a 5½ hour operation that began about midnight Saturday and ended before dawn Sunday, said Dick Riebling, spokesman for Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. She was listed in critical condition in the hospital's intensive care unit, a standard condition for transplant patients immediately after surgery. "It's tough and go because this is a tiny 2-year-old kid," Mr. Riebling said. "She is still on a respirator and she is still unconscious, but this is not unusual because she is so heavily medicated." Kellie received a new heart and liver in a 12-hour operation Friday. Her surgeon said Saturday that Kellie "was not doing as well at this stage" as the first heart-liver recipient, Stormie Jones, 7, of Cumby, Texas, who received her double transplant in February.

3 Pakistani police die in anti-bandit operation

KARACHI (R) — At least three police and 10 bandits have been killed during a special operation in Pakistan's Sind province in the past two weeks, police said Monday. The police said the clashes occurred when police swept the Dadu forests of central Sind, where bandits were kidnapping people to hold for ransom. At least 144 people were arrested and 124 weapons, including rifles and shotguns, recovered during the operation, they added.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
1984 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

READ THE DISTRIBUTION

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ 953
♥ 10942
♦ K963
♣ 74

EAST
♠ A4
♥ Q1086
♦ QJ5
♣ 7

WEST
♠ A4
♥ Q1086
♦ QJ5
♣ 7

SOUTH
♠ KJ72
♥ AK863
♦ A104
♣ A

The bidding:

North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♠.

Where are all the young people who should be playing bridge? Let's make 1984 a year where each of us will get two of our friends to take up this wonderful game.

If you are looking for a book to recommend to someone who wants to learn the game, you could hardly do better than "Winning Contract Bridge" by Bridge World editor Edgar Kaplan. (Dover Books, 436 pp., paperback, \$6.95. Available post free from Bridge World, 39 West 94th St., New York, N.Y. 10025.) It is a republication of a classic that has been too long out of print.

The book is comprehensive and covers both bidding and play. It is lucid, readable and, above all, affordable. Book One teaches fundamentals. Book Two the finer points. So this is more than a beginner's text—it will improve the game of both the inexperienced and the more experienced player.

Kaplan held the South cards in a tournament some years ago and reached four hearts when his partner responded on a hand that, even by this book's standards, was somewhat under strength. West led a club and declarer did not like his chances, especially when, after winning the ace of clubs, he cashed the ace-king of hearts only to learn that West had a trump trick.

West was given his trump, and he continued with the three of clubs. Declarer ruffed and saw a ray of light. If West had started with only two spades, including the ace, the contract could be made. He exited with a low spade to the nine and East's ten. East returned a spade, declarer ducked and West was not only forced to win the ace, he was end played as well.

Since a club would present declarer with a ruff-sluff, West exited with the jack of diamonds. Declarer won on the table, fished the 10 of diamonds and, when that held, he was home.